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THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

HISTORY OF THE ENTERPRISE.

Origin and Progress of the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph.

SUGGESTION OF A SUBMARINE WIRE.

EARLY EXPERIMENTS.

Organization of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company.

The Initial Attempt of Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-seven.

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THE FINAL TRIUMPH.

The extension of the electro-magnetic telegraph between the Old World and the New forms an era in the history of mankind at which we may with great propriety pause, and contemplate the work accomplished. The transmission of matter across the inter-continental ocean, thanks to the development of steam machinery, has been brought within the compass of nine days and a few hours. The transmission of thought, the vital impulse of matter, by the completion of the submarine telegraphic line, ~~has been~~ brought within the limits of a few seconds; indeed, for all practical purposes, time, in the transit, may be regarded as entirely eliminated. A result so practical, and yet so inconceivable; so pregnant with consequences which prophecy alone can fathom and estimate; so full of hopeful prognostics for the future of mankind, must in all time designate this period in the annals of the race as one of the loftiest moment; as one of the grand way-marks in the onward and upward march of the human intellect. And perhaps the point of all others most suggestive of cotemporary pride is that, less than any other, this work is the work of a single generation; not the slow evolution of principles and applications to which many consecutive ages of the world have contributed. Men are now living who lived when **FRANKLIN** tore the lightning from the clouds The infant born, when **MORSE** first harnessed those unseen, couriers of the air and earth, electricity and magnetism, to the car of human progress, has not yet attained manhood. The application of electro-magnetism to the communication of ideas is, in fact, the achievement of the day in which we live, and as such forms a peculiar topic for self-exaltation.

THE ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

The discovery of electro-magnetism is due to Prof. **OERSTED**, of Copenhagen, who announced the new principle in 1819. The discovery was seized by M. **AMPERE**, the eminent French *physician*, who in the following year invented an electro-magnetic telegraph, in which he used as many wires as there were letters and broke and restored the circuit by keys similar to those used in the House patent This attempt was purely experimental. It was never practically tested. No current was obtained of sufficient force to traverse any considerable distance: the idea of using the earth to complete the circuit; the possibility of employing a single wire; any method of recording the magnetic current, in other words, of not only making it speak, but of reporting and preserving its utterances, all these were unknown elements, which it was left for the present generation to discover. The first advance was made by Professor **JOSEPH HENRY**, then of Princeton College, now of the Smithsonian Institution, and in the tower of the Dudley Observatory, who by the construction and novel combination of magnets demonstrated the possibility of transmitting the current over long distances; a revelation indispensable to the construction of a submarine telegraph. This was in 1831. In 1833, **WEBER**, a German experimenter, found that a copper wire, which he carried over sundry houses and church steeples of Gottingen required no especial insulation; a fact of great practical value to telegraphing upon land. The year 1837 furnished several additions to previous knowledge; and, in fact, may be regarded as the epoch of the inland telegraphic system. In July of that year **STEINHIEL** put in use a registering electro-magnetic telegraph between Munich and Bogenhausen, wherein clock-work was employed to pass a ribbon of paper through the machine under a deflected needle, which impressed upon it dots and marks, accepted as representations of the several letters of the alphabet. A few days before the Steinhiel apparatus was set to work, Messrs. **COOKE** and **WHEATSTONE** obtained their English patent for a telegraph using a deflective point. Their specific improvement was the use of transmitting or relay magnets. In October, 1837, Mr **SAMUEL F. B. MORSE**, of New-York, filed his caveat for the "American Electro-Magnetic Telegraph," in which an incomplete outline of his actual system was presented. He represented that his plan had been devised several weeks prior to the 27th of September, but was then first reduced to the test of experiment. Dr. **CHARLES T. JACKSON**, of Boston, has always contended that the Morse invention was due to his suggestion, made to the Professor during a voyage from Europe in the Summer of that year. There is no proof, however, to contradict the averments of both gentlemen that they had heard nothing of the Steinhiel and Wheatstone inventions. **MORSE** obtained his patent in France in 1838, and in 1840 a patent in the United States. In 1846, a re-issue of the latter patent was obtained, in which the claim to the electric or magnetic current was abandoned, but he claimed instead the use of electro-magnetism as a motor. The same year he patented a right to the invention of a local circuit. Subsequently, Mr. **ALEXANDER BAIN** patented, in England, his claim for an improved Electro-Chemical Telegraph, where the message was recorded by electricity upon paper chemically prepared; and in 1848-9, Mr. **ROYAL E. HOUSE**, of New-York, obtained an American patent for a telegraph in which the message was recorded by types, and the circuit broken and resumed by means of keys similar to those of the piano-forte, answering to the letters of the alphabet. The first electro-magnetic line in the United States was that between Baltimore and Washington, the distance forty miles, complated in 1844, Congress contributing $30,000 towards its construction. A Company was thereupon formed, with Mr. **AMOS KENDALL** as President, for the continuation of the line; and in 1845 it was extended between New-York and Wilmington, Del., leaving a gap between the latter point and Baltimore which was filled up early in 1846. From this inception, the work has advanced until the present day, when there are more than *thirty-five thousand miles* of telegraph lines in the United States, connecting the coast of Newfoundland with the shores of Texas, and the great plains of the West, and the great Lakes of the North, with the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico. There are more than five thousand miles in the British Provinces; in England there are over ten thousand miles, and in the world a total length exceeding **ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MILES**. And that through the new connections formed by the submarine lines, and the new machine devised by Professor **HUGHES** expediting the manipulation several hundred fold, the extension must presently be augmented indefinitely, are propositions that cannot be doubted.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHING.

One of the earliest difficulties to be overcome in terrestrial telegraphing, was the extension and perfect insulation of the wires over streams and sheets of water. At first, the transit was effected by using bridges, where bridges existed; and in their absence, of suspending the wires over the water, from carefully-selected prominences on either bank. In time, the non-conducting quality of water suggested the idea of submerging the line, and permitting it to sink to the bed of the stream; and with the application of india-rubber or gutta percha as a coating to prevent oxidation, the plan was successfully resorted to. Here was the germ of all submarine telegraphs. As far back as 1850, the experiment was transferred from inland waters to those of the ocean; a line 24 miles in length was happily laid across the Straits of Dover. Owing, however, to the chafing of the wire upon the rocks near the French coast, it severed at the end of a month, and a new and stronger cable had to be laid. That is now in perfect working order. From a recent number of the London *Railroad Journal* we derive a summary of the work of the same class, which has resulted from the initial attempt of 1850:

SUBMARINE CABLES.

	Date.	Miles.
Dover and Calais	1850	24
Dover and Ostend	1852	76
Holyhead and Howth	1852	65
England and Holland	1853	115
Port Patrick and Donaghadee (two Cables)	1853	26
Italy and Corsica	1854	65
Corsica and Sardinia	1854	10
Denmark—Great Belt	1854	15
Denmark—Little Belt	1854	5
Denmark—Sound	1855	12
Scotland—Frith of Forth	1855	4
Black Sea	1855	400
Soland, Isle of Wight	1855	3
Straits of Messina	1856	5
Gulf of St. Lawrence	1856	74
Straits of Northumberland	1856	10½
Bosphorus	1856	1
Gut of Canso, Nova Scotia	1856	2
St. Petersburg to Cronstadt	1856	10
Atlantic Cable—Valentia Bay to Trinity Bay		1950
		2,862½

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The immediate result of the first apparently successful attempt with the cable across the Straits of Dover, was the suggestion of various projects of a similar character. The plan of a trans-Atlantic cable does not seem to have been among these. The idea was too stupendous, perhaps, and seemingly impracticable to be conceived; or, if conceived, to be entertained otherwise than as a desirable impossibility. In 1851, however, at the moment the **NEW-YORK TIMES** sprung into existence, a speculator was found bold enough to propound the immense enterprize, using the columns of the London *Athenæum* for his purpose. He proposed to use a single stout wire, enveloped firstly, in a gutta-percha coat, and secondly in hemp, saturated with some imperishable matter, and to extend it directly from the coast of Ireland to Newfoundland. The suggestion fell still-born. There were scientific difficulties, which could not easily be overcome.

SCIENTIFIC DIFFICULTIES.

In the ordinary arrangement of the wires of the electric telegraph, where they are stretched upon posts and insulated by glass and the surrounding air, the current of electricity runs along as a simple stream and with a velocity that is almost inappreciable for ordinary distances. But when the wires are inclosed in a sheath of insulating substance, like gutta-percha, and placed in a moist medium or a metallic envelope, the case is very different. The influence of induction then comes into play as a retarding power. As soon as the insulated central wire is electrically excited, that excitement operates upon the adjoining layer of metal or moisture, and calls up in it an electrical force of an opposite kind. Each of these forces *disguises*, or holds fast, an equivalent portion of the other,—and the electricity of the central wire is thus prevented from moving freely onward as it otherwise would It is found, in short, that the submarine telegraph cable is virtually a *lengthened out Leyden jar*, and transmits signals *while being charged and discharged*, instead of merely by allowing a stream of the electrical influence to flow dynamically and evenly along it. And every time it is used it has first to be filled and then emptied. In the case of a long submarine wire this was found to be a task requiring considerable time,—and this was found. moreover, to be very much *increased* with an increase in the length of the wire. And when experiments came to be made in 1851, upon telegraphic lines running under ground, between London, Manchester and Glasgow, and upon other partly underground and partly submarine between London, Paris and Brussels, it was found that the speed of the current did not exceed 1,000 miles per second. In that year Mr. **WHITEHOUSE** invented a very ingenious method of determining with precision the force of currents thus transmitted; and the result of his investigations was to show that in submarine telegraphs the wires act as *reservoirs* and not as mere *channels*,—that the larger reservoir receives and holds a larger quantity than the smaller one, and that this naturally produces the most powerful effects when allowed to escape from its imprisonment. By 1855 the scientific *corps* provided themselves with much more complete and perfect instruments for pursuing these inquiries, and the construction of new telegraph lines also furnished them with better opportunities of making their experiments. It was soon found that a magneto-electrical current took a *second and a half* to discharge itself, when it moved through 1,146 miles of wire, in consequence of the retarding power of induction in this extended medium. This was a rate of speed not at all compatible with any profitable employment of a trans-atlantic telegraph for commercial purposes,—and the next step was to devise some remedy for this inductive obstacle. The first thing done was to send *different kinds* of electricity along the wire in succession, in the hope that each transmission of one kind would clear away the residue of the other which had immediately preceded it. The result was a complete success. Although the same wire and the same magneto-electric combination were employed which had before demanded a *second and a half* for the completion of a single discharge, *seven and eight currents now readily recorded themselves in a single second.* When positive followed negative, and negative followed positive, in exactly equal proportions, the electrical equilibrium of the wire was continually restored as fast as it was disturbed—each current clearing away the inductive influence which the other had left behind it. It was proved, moreover, in the course of these experiments that successive charges of electrical influence—either of the same kind or of alternate opposite kinds,—may be traveling along lengthened conducting wires *simultaneously*, the one following the other like successive waves upon the sea. Alternate positive and negative signals were sent along 900 miles of wire, at the rate of *eight* signals in each second,—and two signals arrived at the end of the wire after the acts of transmission had been discontinued. In another experiment by the use of a wire 1,020 miles long, three signals of a single-stroke bell were distinctly heard after the movement of the hand which originated the current had ceased. This, therefore, indicated a way in which the *rapidity* of transmitting electrical currents along a submarine wire could be increased; it was necessary only to employ *opposite kinds*,—positive and negative alternately.

EFFECT OF THE DISTANCE.

The next point to be investigated was the ratio in which increase of *distance* in a gutta-percha covered telegraph wire augments the difficulties of rapid transmission. It had been supposed that the available force was diminished in the ratio of the square of the distance traversed,—that is, that a current which has traversed 600 miles has only a *thirty-sixth* part of the working force of a precisely similar current which has traveled only 100 miles. In experimenting upon this point they had to consider: First—the diminution of the current's power to produce *mechanical* effects; and, Second—its *loss of speed*. A voltaic battery of 72 pairs of plates, each with a surface of 16 inches, was set to work, and it was ascertained how many grains the current would raise upon being transmitted through a wire just long enough to effect the connection. The number of grains lifted was 25,000. The experiment being repeated with the same current through 200 miles of wire, the number of grains lifted was 10,650; with 400 miles of wire it was 3,250; and with 600 miles it was 1,400. Clearly the loss of mechanical power in this case was not diminished in so large a ratio as had been supposed. In regard to loss of speed, nearly five thousand observations were made, with wires varying in length from 83 to 1,020 miles, to determine its ratio; and from these it appeared that with a wire 83 miles long the transmission was effected in .08 of a second; with 166 miles in .14 of a second; with 219 miles in .36 of a second; with 498 miles in .79 of a second; and with 1,020 miles in 1.42 of a second. This ratio was far less than had been supposed. The result of the experiments was to establish, with tolerable accuracy, the fact that the velocity of movement of a magneto-electric current, through a gutta-percha covered wire, is 300 miles in from *one-twelfth* to *one-sixteenth* of a second; 600 miles in from *one-sixth* to *one-ninth* of a second; and 900 miles in from *one fifth* to *one-fourth* of a second. Still further experiments proved that a rate of transmission could be obtained by the employment of magneto-electric currents from *two and a half* to *three* times as great as that of any simple voltaic impulse which can be used. The maximum speed attained by voltaic electricity was 1,800 miles per second; the maximum for the magneto-electric current was 6,000 miles per second. This showed conclusively that this is the current which must be employed. And it was also established that *large* coated wires, used beneath the water or the earth, are worse conductors, so far as velocity of transmission is concerned, than small ones; and it was this which led to the adoption of the small-sized copper wire which was finally decided on as the conductor by the Atlantic Company.

After these points had been established by experiment—rendering it theoretically probable that there would be no difficulty in *using* a wire, if it could once be laid down across the Atlantic—the next point was actually to record a signal by a current sent through a circuit of 2,000 miles. For this purpose, in 1856, the various lines of telegraph under charge of the English and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company were used, and they are so extensive, have so many ramifications, and each line contains so many separate wires, that a continuous length of nearly 5,000 miles could be made up among them. The experiments were made with great care, under the supervision of Mr. **BRIGHT**, the Engineer; and Mr. **WHITEHOUSE**, subsequently the Electrician of the Company. On the 9th of October, 1856, ten gutta percha covered wires, each measuring over 200 miles, were connected, so that a continuous circuit was formed of above 2,000 miles, and signals were distinctly and satisfactorily telegraphed through the whole length, at the rate of 210, 241 and, upon one occasion, 270 per minute. Experiment having shown that the conditions present in insulated wires placed *under the ground* and *beneath the sea* are strictly analogous, this result was regarded as establishing, beyond all reasonable doubt, the practicability of working the Transatlantic Telegraph.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ORIGINAL COMPANY.

As the practicability of the new project was thus gradually demonstrated, there was room for the immediate application of capital. The American Company was therefore formed as far back as 1854, Messrs **PETER COOPER** and **CYRUS W. FIELD** taking a leading and energetic part in the organization. The first step was to secure a charter Consulting the historical narrative of the Company, we find this was obtained in April, 1854, from the Colonial Government of Newfoundland—the act being entitled "An Act incorporating a Company for the establishment of Telegraphic Communication between Europe and America." The Company was thenceforth known as "The New-York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company." It received various grants from the Government of Newfoundland, subsequently from that of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, and finally from the Crown of England and the Congress of the United States. To avoid the necessity of recurring to this topic, we state at once the entire series of dotations bestowed upon the organization.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Exclusive privileges for fifty years of landing cables on Newfoundland, Labrador and their dependencies.

The exclusive right embraces a coast line extending from the entrance of Hudson's Straits southwardly and westwardly along the coasts of Labrador, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia and the State of Maine, and their respective dependencies.

Grant of fifty square miles of land on completion of Telegraph to Cape Breton.

Similar concession of additional fifty square miles when the cable shall have been laid between Ireland and Newfoundland.

Guarantee of interest for twenty years at five per cent. on £50,000.

Grant of £5,000 in money towards building road along the line of the Telegraph.

Remission of duties on importation of all wires and materials for the use of the Company.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Exclusive privilege for fifty years of landing cables.

Free grant of one thousand acres of land.

A grant of £300 currency per annum for ten years,

CANADA.

Act authorizing the building of telegraph lines throughout the Provinces.

Remission of duties on all wires and materials imported for the use of the Company.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Grant of exclusive privilege for twenty-five years of landing telegraphic cables from Europe on the shores of this Province.

STATE OF MAINE.

Similar grant of exclusive privilege for like period of twenty-five years.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Annual subsidy of £14,000 sterling until the net profits of the Company reaches 6 per cent. per annum, on the whole capital of £350,000 sterling, the grant to be then reduced to £10,000 sterling, per annum, for a period of twenty five years.

The aid of two of the largest steamships in the English navy to lay the cable, with two subsidiary steamers.

A Government steamship to take any further needful soundings, and verify those already taken.

UNITED STATES.

Annual subsidy of $70,000 until the net profits yield 6 per cent. per annum, then to be reduced to $50,000 per annum, for a period of twenty five years, subject to termination of contract by Congress after ten years, on giving one year's notice.

The United States steamship *Arctic* to make and verify soundings.

Steamships *Niagara* and *Susquehannah* to assist in laying the cable.

A Government steamer to make further soundings on the coast of Newfoundland.

The Company having appointed Professor **MORSE** their electrician, next proceeded to connect St. Johns, Newfoundland, with the lines already in operation in the British North American Provinces, and in the United States, by immersing 13 miles of cable across the Straits of Northumberland, and 85 miles in the waters of the St. Lawrence. England and the Continent had already been connected with Ireland, irrespective of any design to extend the telegraphic communication towards the West. There therefore remained only a single gap to be filled in—the basin of the Atlantic itself.

Having completed these preliminary steps, the Company, with a singular exertion of judgment and good sense, placed itself in communication with the most experienced authorities in electrical and mechanical affairs on this side of the ocean and made strenuous efforts to combine all the skill and intelligence it could command in advancing towards the solution of the problem upon its hands. In the investigations which were now entered upon, Mr. **WILDMAN WHITEHOUSE**, at present the electrician of the Company, and Mr **CHARLES BRIGHT**, its former engineer, and the engineer of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, took a prominent part. As early as 1854, these two gentlemen were occupied upon a series of experiments, to determine the influence of induction and disguised electricity in retarding the transmission of currents along submarine wires, and since then they have been conjointly and separately prosecuting the important investigation.

Without entering at length into the details of these nice and all-important experiments, we may content ourselves with stating the results. They taught

That gutta-percha-covered submarine wires do not transmit as simple insulated conductors, but that they have to be charged as Leyden jars, before they can transmit at all.

That, consequently, such wires transmit with a velocity that is in no way accordant to the movement of the electrical current in an unembarrassed way along simple conductors.

The magneto-electric currents travel more quickly along such wires than simple voltaic currents.

That magneto electric currents travel more quickly when in high energy than when in low, although voltaic currents of large intensity do not travel more quickly than voltaic currents of small intensity.

That the velocity of the transmission of signals along insulated submerged wires can be enormously increased from the rate, indeed, of one in two seconds, to the rate of eight in a single second, by making each alternate signal with a current of different quality, positive following negative, and negative following positive.

That the diminution of the velocity of the transmission of the magneto-electric current in induction-embarassed coated wires, is not in the inverse ratio of the squares of the distance traversed, but much more nearly in the ratio of simple arithmetical progression.

The several distinct waves of electricity may be traveling along different parts of a long wire simultaneously, and within certain limits, without interference.

That large coated wires used beneath the water or the earth are worse conductors, so far as velocity of transmission is concerned, than small ones, and therefore are not so well suited as small ones for the purposes of submarine transmission of telegraphic signals; and

That by the use of comparatively small coated wires, and of electro-magnetic induction-coils for the exciting agents, telegraphic signals can be transmitted through two thousand miles with a speed amply sufficient for all commercial and economical purposes.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The "New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company," having procured these decisive scientific assurances of the possibility of their enterprise, deputed, in the Summer of 1856, their Vice President, Mr. **CYRUS W. FIELD**—who had indeed been, in the main, instrumental in obtaining the charter from the Government of Newfoundland—to visit England, with a view to effecting such arrangements, as were best fitted to advance the undertaking. The consequence of this visit was the formation of the existing Atlantic Telegraph Company, comprising the holders of 350 shares of one thousand pounds each, and having Mr. **BRIGHT** and Mr. **WHITEHOUSE**, who had taken such prominent parts in the preliminary proceedings of investigation, as their advising and acting engineer and electrician. The services of these gentlemen were at once secured, with the conviction that in no other way could the success of the enterprise be so materially aided. The charter of the New York, Newfoundland, and London Company conferring upon it the exclusive right to land telegraph cables on the shores of Newfoundland and other parts of North America, and for twenty-five years to do the same thing on the shores of Nova Scotia, was then made over to the New Company, together with all concessions bearing upon the undertaking which may be hereafter obtained, and all the patent rights of Messrs. **WHITEHOUSE** and **BRIGHT**, which in any way concerned the working of instruments in marine circuits of great length, were prospectively secured to it In order that the capital subscribed might be entirely applied to the immediate object of the undertaking, the projectors, Messrs. **BRETT** and **FIELD**, and Messrs. **BRIGHT** and **WHITEHOUSE**, considerately arranged that compensation for the privileges assigned, and for past expenditure and exertions, should be left entirely dependent on the successful result of the undertaking. The final agreement with these gentlemen was, that upon attaining success, a half yearly dividend of ten per cent. per annum on the capital should first be paid to the shareholders, and that then one-half of any further profit should be given to them, and the other half be retained by the Company, it having been estimated upon a very moderate computation of the probable amount of revenue, conjoined with a consideration of the comparatively small working expenses where there can only be two terminal stations to be maintained, that a very satisfactory result might be secured to all parties upon this ground.

THE ROUTE TO BE CHOSEN.

But while the electrical and financial preparations had terminated so favorably to the views of the Company, there were other topics of equal moment not yet satisfactorily determined. Could a wire, such as had been decided upon, be laid on the bottom of the Atlantic? Of course, the solution of the momentous question depended upon the accuracy of existing or procurable knowledge as to the features of the ocean-bed; and, of existing knowledge, the studies of Lieutenant **M. F. MAURY**, and Lieutenant **O. H. BERRYMAN**, supplied the available bulk. These furnished a very excellent and safe basis for an opinion upon this point, and indeed left very little more to be done than that verifications should be made, and some trifling gaps be filled up. Every care and pains were, however, taken to bring together all the evidence that could be gleaned of the actual character of the vast oceanic basin, which was to be the scene of the great enterprise, and to collate them with the labors of Lieutenant **MAURY**, on record in the sixth edition of his work, *The Physical Geography of the Sea.*

DEEP SEA SOUNDINGS.

Until a comparatively recent period great difficulty had been experienced in getting any deep soundings in the ocean which could be depended upon. It seemed to be impossible to tell when any heavy weight suspended from a line really struck the bottom on its descent through deep water. The first step towards a solution of the difficulty was the adoption of the beautifully simple expedient of letting a common cannon-ball carry down a length of light common twine marked off into fathoms, until the ball ceased to unroll the twine off a reel left free to revolve. By the use of this simple plummet, Lieut. **WALSH**, of the United States service, made in the deep sea a cast of 34,000 feet without finding any bottom. Lieut. **BERRYMAN**, of the United States ship *Dolphin*, obtained a like negative result in mid-ocean, with 39,000 feet of line. Lieut. **PARKER**, of the United States frigate *Congress*, reported "no bottom" with 50,000 feet of line. Capt. **DENHAM**, of Her Majesty's ship *Herald*, alone believed that he touched the bottom in the South Atlantic, with a line of 46,000 feet.

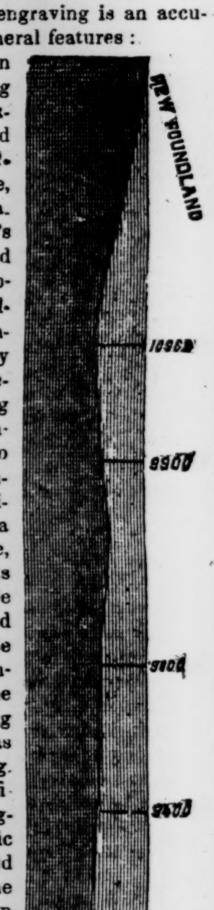
It was soon ascertained that the negative results of the above-named, and other similar attempts to find the bottom of the deep sea, were not altogether to be depended on where the ordinary line was used; and resort was therefore had to the invention of Mr. **BROOKE**, by means of which it was ascertained that the Atlantic nowhere exceeded in depth 25,000 feet. The greatest depth was found immediately south of the Banks of Newfoundland. The basin of the Atlantic is a long trough or groove, indented between the Old World and the New, and extending almost from the Northern to the Southern Pole. The hollow of this basin is so great that the lowest depth of the Atlantic is nine miles beneath the highest peak of the Andes. In most places the actual bottom of the ocean is much broken up and very irregular. Sharp peaks and crested ridges, with precipitous sides, there reproduce all the bold Alpine contours which are encountered upon the land.

SOUTHERN TRACKS.

Of course, if a route were selected where these sudden elevations and depressions were most decided, the Cable would be suspended from submarine hill to hill, subject to a thousand disastrous contingencies. If, for instance, a track had been chosen from Africa to South America, depths exceeding 4,000 fathoms would have been sounded at one moment; and at the next the Cable would have rested near the surface of the water, the tremendous oceanic currents playing against its slack, and exposing it in periods of storm to imminent hazard. The same risk would have been run, had the line passed from the Cape Verde Islands to the West Indies; in both instances at least 5,000 miles of cable would have been wanted, with strength augmented to meet the contingent risks.

THE PLATEAU.

Against both these tracks Lieut. **MAURY**, in a report to the House of Representatives, pronounced emphatically. There was left a path further to the northward, upon a vast sub oceanic plain, to be known hereafter as the Telegraphic Plateau. This plain is scarcely 12,000 feet below the level of the sea, and extends in a continuous ledge from Cape Race, in Newfoundland. to Cape Clear, in Ireland. The greatest depression is in mid-ocean, whence it imperceptibly ascends to the shore on either side. The following engraving is an accurate representation of its general features:



To verify the information already secured concerning the plateau, Lieutenant **BERRYMAN** was twice dispatched in the *Arctic* to make soundings along the proposed line, while, to verify his observations, Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Cyclops* traversed the ground in an opposite direction. The knowledge thus obtained was conclusive. The plain was gently leveled, so deep as to be below the reach of disturbing superficial causes, and composed of particles of shells, so minutely triturated as to render their character indetectible save with the aid of a microscope. Their presence, examined by the lights of science, proved how little those profound depths had been disturbed in the course of uncounted ages, and encouraged the hope that the cable, when once laid along with them, might rest as tranquilly—perhaps as long. The tendency of these infinitesimal fragments to agglutinate to any metallic centre exposed to them, held out the expectation that the submerged cable would soon be thickly enveloped by them, and a fresh element of security so obtained.

THE CABLE.

This essential point determined, the route finally fixed, the mechanical construction of the cable was to be discussed. What should be its specific weight? It must not be too light, or it would refuse to sink. It must not be too heavy, or the loop between the two delivering vessels would break of its own weight. The difficulties in managing a heavy cable had been demonstrated by the experience of Mr. **BRETT**, an accomplished engineer, in laying a wire in the Mediterranean. The cable in that case was lost, because they dared not moderate the speed of delivery, lest the perpendicular strain should be fatal. Again, if the cable were too light, it would be at the mercy of the currents while descending, and if it sunk at all, would run every chance of fracture in doing so. If, again, the cable were too heavy, how could 2,500 miles of it be shipped, handled, and safely deposited? It was obvious that two vessels must do the business. They might be of the largest class, and assuming that they should be so, and estimating their tonnage, with due allowance for equipment, machinery, coals, and the apparatus for delivering the coil, it was found that the cable must weigh no more than *one ton per mile*. It was indispensable, in the next place, that the utmost strength reconcilable with this arbitrary weight should be secured. It could not be *too strong* for its work, although it might be too bulky, too heavy, or too light. Any redundant tenacity that it might possess over and above what was required just for the process of laying down, would only be so much safeguard against possible accidents. It was also important, in the highest degree, that the cable should be flexible enough to adapt itself easily to the curves of the sheaves, and other apparatus employed in the manufacture, and in the process of paying out, as well as to admit of its being readily distributed into coils, while lying in the yard of the factory, and in the hold of the paying-out vessels. To find out how all these several essentials might be the most certainly secured and combined, an unrecordable number of direct experiments were tried. While some experimenters were contriving standards of electrical weights and measures, and instituting a detective and coercive staff for the management of the ethereal influence which it was intended to trap and break in for transatlantic service, others were following out an equally precise and laborious course of inquiry into strength of material, and into the influence of form and composition upon weight and strength. Ropes a little stronger were composed one day, and broken; ropes a little weaker fared the same fate the next. In order to give something like an adequate idea of the pains which were taken with this branch of the investigation, it will suffice to say that *sixty-two different kinds of rope* had been subjected to the questioning of experiment, and to very close consideration, before the exact form and character of the cable to be employed were determined.

THE CABLE FINALLY DECIDED ON.

In the cable finally adopted, the central conducting wire is a *strand* made up of seven wires of the purest copper, of the guage known in the trade as No. 22. The strand itself is about the sixteenth of an inch in diameter, and is formed of one straightly drawn wire, with six others twisted round it; this is accomplished by the central wire being dragged from a drum, through a hole in a horizontal table, while the table itself revolves rapidly, under the impulse of steam, carrying near its circumference six reels or drums, each armed with copper wire. Every drum revolves upon its own horizontal axis, and so delivers its wire as it turns. This twisted form of conducting wire was first adopted for the rope laid across the St. Lawrence in 1856, and was employed with a view to the reduction to the lowest possible amount of the chance of continuity being destroyed in the circuit. It is improbable in the highest degree that a fracture could be accidentally produced at precisely the same spot in more than one of the wires of this twisted strand. All the seven wires might be broken at different parts of the strand, even some hundreds of times, and yet its capacity for the transmission of the electric current not be destroyed, or reduced in any inconvenient degree. The copper used in the formation of these wires is assayed from time to time during the manufacture to insure absolute homogeniety and purity. The strand itself, when subjected to strain, will stretch 20 per cent. of its length without giving way, and, indeed, without having its electricity-conducting power much modified or impaired.

THE FIRST ATTEMPT TO LAY THE OCEAN CABLE.

COILING THE CABLE.

It was determined that the attempt, in 1857, to lay the ocean cable should be made in August, as that month was considered the most favorable of the season. The coiling of the cable on board the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* was watched by the people of both continents with the most intense interest, and great was the joy when it was announced that the work was completed. That portion of the cable received by the *Agamemnon* was manufactured by Messrs. **GLASSE & ELLIOTT**, and shipped at Greenwich; the other half, 1,250 miles in length, which Messrs. **NEWALL & CO.** contracted to supply, was received on board the *Niagara* at Birkenhead. In order to make room for the immense coils in which the cable was deposited in the latter vessel, the forehold of the *Niagara* had been cleared of the chain lockers, coal-bunkers and tanks, and fitted with a level floor over the kelson, the beams having each been trussed with double stays to compensate for the removal of the stanchions. Part of the cable was also stowed in a space which had been cleared out on the main deck, abaft the engine-room, by displacing some of the officers' berths and encroaching to the ward-room. Three small vessels of 500 tons each were employed to convey the coils from the works of Messrs. **NEWALL** to the frigate. The weight of the portion taken on board the *Niagara* was about 1,200 tons. It was coiled under the superintendence of Mr. **WOODHOUSE**, C. E., who took part in laying down the Varna and Balaklava submarine telegraph.

PREDICTIONS OF A FAILURE.

About the time that the manufacture of the cable was completed, the London *Times* rather startled its readers by the announcement that the enterprise must necessarily prove a failure. "It will scarcely be credited," said that journal, "but it is nevertheless true, that the twist of the spiral wires of the Birkenhead half of the cable is in exactly the opposite direction to the twist of the wires made at Greenwich. Thus, when joined in the centre of the Atlantic, they will form a right and a left-hand screw, and the tendency of each will be to assist each other to untwist and expose the core. By attaching a solid weight to the centre joining it is hoped this difficulty and danger may be overcome; but none attempt to conceal that the mistake is much to be regretted. We are informed that Messrs. **GLASSE** and **ELLIOT** had nearly one hundred miles of their portion completed before Messrs. **NEWALL** commenced theirs, and that, therefore, the fault rests with those who began theirs last."

This attack called forth a reply from Messrs. **NEWALL**, who denied the conclusions at which the writer of the article in question had arrived, holding that the so-called "blunder" was literally of no importance. At the same time they exculpated themselves from blame on the ground that they were acting throughout under the direct instructions and supervision of the engineer of the Company, and that the fault, if there was any, was his.

THE MACHINERY.

It may not be uninteresting to give here a general description of the machinery for paying out the cable used on the first expedition. This machinery, as was then supposed, was perfectly adapted to meet all the service required of it,—in calm and in storm,—and was intended to give the most complete control and mastery of the cable under all circumstances. The *controlling machine*, as it was styled, stood behind the *Niagara's* mizenmast, and occupied the whole deck. Four cast-iron sheaves, or cylinders, about five feet in diameter, were ranged in line with one another, fore and aft. The first, commencing forward, was single-grooved; the second and third were double-grooved, and the fourth was single-grooved. The cable, as it came up from the hold of the ship, passed over one of the grooves in the second drum,—then under it backwards and over and around the first single drum,—thence it returned over the remaining groove in the second,—then it went directly across to one groove in the third, following but a small arc in its periphery,—thence to the last single drum, and downward around this back to the preceding double one, and, finally, over the unoccupied groove in that to a *fifth* grooved drum standing out upon rigid arms over the stern, from which it was dropped into the sea. The grooves in all these drums were exactly adapted, in size and form, to the cable. The passing and repassing of the cable over them served to afford friction-service for controlling the velocity of the rope in passing out. But additional checks for this purpose were provided. The four drums were so connected by gearing that their motions were exactly coincident—the motion of any one of them involving corresponding motion in all the rest. Upon two of the shafts, moreover, friction brakes—the same in principle as those used upon railroads—were applied, to control the velocity of the drums; and to these, which were worked by a screw, was attached a balance, which was to indicate the precise amount of strain thrown upon the cable at any moment. The screw was worked by a crank, at which was stationed an officer whose duty it was to watch the balance and regulate the friction of the brakes accordingly. In the electrician's department, there were signals every second, by electrical currents, passed through the entire length of the cable. At the side of the vessels there were also patent logs, hanging down into the water, with vanes and wheels, turning faster or slower, according to the velocity with which the ship dragged them through the water. One of these wheels had been so arranged as to make and break an electric circuit at every revolution, and record upon the deck of the ship, by apparatus provided for the purpose, the speed of the vessel. A bell also sounded upon every passage of the electric current through the cable. The brakesman, therefore, watched the balance which indicated the strain upon the cable, and tightened or relaxed it as occasion required. He was also to listen for the bell, and if at any time its sound ceased—indicating an interruption in the circuit—he was to stop the machinery, the vessel would be backed, and a *winding machine*, provided for the purpose, and worked by a horizontal steam-engine of about 20 horse-power, would be at once set to work, gathering up the slack-rope as the vessel moved astern—the electrician all the while testing the insulating continuity of the cable yard, by yard, until the defective portion had been discovered. This would then be cut out and the gap supplied by joining up the ends of the uninjured parts, when the paying out and testing would be resumed as at the first.

Special provision, too, was made for storms. In ordinary was her, or even with brisk, strong winds, either ahead or astern, the work could go on without interruption, as the motion would not be so great as to prevent the machinery from retaining complete control of the cable. But if the wind should blow astern so heavy as to make it necessary for the vessel to come up head to the wind, an apparatus was prepared for paying out over the bow, similar to that already described. And in case a regular gale should arise, strong enough to render it impossible for the vessel safely to retain hold of the cable at all, preparations were made for abandoning it temporarily. Upon the deck stood two large reels, each wound round with a very strong auxiliary cable, composed of iron wire only, and capable of resisting a strain of ten or twelve tons. Of this there were about two miles and a half on each reel. In case of a heavy storm, rendering necessary the abandonment of the cable, it would be *cut*, and the sea-end attached to the end of one of these strong iron cords wound upon the reel. This would then be rapidly let out, and the Telegraph cable lowered to the quiet bottom of the sea, leaving the entire strain of the tempest to be borne by the iron cord. As soon as possible, moreover, the end of this cord would be attached to immense buoys, shaped like the quill-float of the angler's line, and provided with reflectors, so as to be easily seen which would be tossed overboard, and left to sustain the cable until the storm should subside, when they would again be picked up, the cable recovered and re-joined to the part remaining upon the ship, and the work proceed as before.

Such, briefly, were the preparations and precautions made last year for paying out the cable; and, complete and perfect as they were then thought to be, yet were they insufficient to insure success.

DEPARTURE OF THE FLEET FOR QUEENSTOWN.

As soon as the entire cable was shipped on board both the vessels, the event was celebrated in England with festivities and rejoicings. About the 26th of August the two frigates and their attendants sailed for Queenstown—the appointed place of rendezvous. During the voyage various successful experiments were made. On board the *Agamemnon* the mechanical appliances for regulating the delivery of the cable into the sea were kept continually in motion by the small engine on board, which was connected with them, and the whole worked with great precision and facility. The experiments then made by the *Agamemnon* justified hopes of ultimate triumph. A 13 inch shell was attached to the end of a spare coil of the Atlantic Cable, for the purpose of sinking it rapidly, and was then cast into the sea, drawing after it a sufficient quantity of slack to enable it to take hold of the ground and so set the machinery in motion. The paying out commenced at the rate of two, three and four knots respectively. The ship was then stopped, and the cable was hauled up from the bottom of the sea with great facility. The cable, when recovered, was reported to have been cleaned as bright as the specimens which were distributed among the friends of the enterprise. The exterior coating of tar had been completely rubbed off by being drawn through the sandy bottom of the sea. On the day after this experiment a length of cable was run out opposite the Isle of Wight, and was hauled in with perfect ease—the speed in this case having been increased to five knots. On the next day, a mile of cable was run out and hauled in, while the speed was increased to six and a half knots. The *Agamemnon* then steered for Cork, where her consort, the *Niagara*, had already arrived.

THE PLAN FOR LAYING THE CABLE.

It had been at first decided by the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, that the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* should proceed to mid-ocean and there, having spliced the cable, separate, and steer, the one for Newfoundland, and the other for the Coast of Ireland. At the last hour, however, this plan was altered, though not without some strong opposition in the Board. It was now determined that the *Niagara* should commence laying down the Cable from the Irish Coast westward—that she should be accompanied by all the vessels of the fleet, and that upon reaching mid-ocean the *Agamemnon* should join her Cable to that of the *Niagara*, and complete the connection by proceeding to the Coast of Newfoundland. An argument in favor of this arrangement was, that one end of the Cable being ashore, it could not be *all* lost in event of an accident. It was further contended that by this plan there would be much less weight of Cable to be sustained at any one time. Then the vessels of the fleet would be together, ready to give each other aid in any emergency, and the work, so it was believed, could be more satisfactorily performed by this than by the mid-ocean arrangement.

ARRIVAL AT VALENCIA.

At Queenstown both ends of the Cable were joined, and electrical experiments were made—establishing the fact that signals could be passed through the 2,500 miles of Cable in the most satisfactory manner. At 6 P. M., Aug. 3, 1857, the Telegraph Squadron steamed out of Queenstown Harbor for Valencia Bay, where the great Ocean Cable was to be first laid down. On the following day the fleet arrived at Valencia. It consisted of eight ships: The United States steam-frigate *Niagara*, (1) to lay half the Cable from Ireland, and (2) her attendant the United States steam-frigate *Susquehanna*; (3.) the United States steamer *Arctic*, to make further soundings on the Coast of Newfoundland; (4.) the United States steamer *Victoria* to assist in landing the Cable at Newfoundland; (5.) H. B. M. steamer *Agamemnon*, to lay the half of the Cable on the American side; (6.) H. M. steamer *Leopard*, to attend upon the *Agamemnon*; (7.) H. M. steamer *Cyclops*, to go ahead of the steamers and keep the course, and (8) H. M. steamer *Advice*, to assist in landing the Cable at Valencia.

On the afternoon of Aug. 5, the end of the cable of the Atlantic Telegraph was successfully landed at Valencia. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who was present on the occasion, received it formally from the officers and crew of the *Niagara* and *Susquehanna*, who had taken it ashore in the cable-boats, built for the purpose. The beautiful bay of Valencia was then crowded with small vessels, filled with enthusiastic spectators of the imposing ceremony, and an immense multitude on the mainland watched the operations with eager interest. His Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant, was among the first to lay hold of the shore rope of the cable, which was being dragged up the beach by the American seamen, and, as he did so, he delivered a spirit-stirring address to the people now gathered around him. And so, with prayers and hopes for their prosperity, the Atlantic Telegraph squadron set sail upon a greater and grander enterprise than had ever been essayed to the adventurous cry of "Westward, Ho!"

THE FAILURE.

All the world now know how and why the first enterprise failed; and, to complete our history, we shall only here recapitulate the leading features of the disaster. On the 14th of August the *Leopard*, attendant of the *Agamemnon*, arrived at Portsmouth with the announcement of the accident. On the 11th, after the *Niagara* had successfully paid out 335 nautical miles, the Cable broke. There was a heavy swell on at the time. On the afternoon previous the Cable was thrown out of the controller on two different occasions, and was very severely strained; and these accidents gave rise to gloomy apprehensions. The pressure applied by the Engineer at the time of the rupture was about 3,000 pounds. It was found that, though the vessel was only making some three or four knots an hour, the cable was paying out five or six, and sometimes even seven knots. At this rate it was considered that the quantity of wire on board would be exhausted before the Newfoundland coast could be reached; and so the strain was unwisely tightened. At the moment of rupture the stern of the *Niagara* was low down in the trough of the sea. As she rose on the back of the waves the extra strain thus occasioned was more than the strength of the cable could bear. It gave way under the pressure, and, parting at some distance from the ship's stern, it sank down like lead through the waters on that portion of the telegraphic plateau between Ireland and Newfoundland, where the Atlantic reaches its maximum depth of not less than 2,000 fathoms. Though this first attempt to lay the great Ocean Telegraph was a disappointment, yet the people on both sides of the Atlantic had a firm faith in the accomplishment of the enterprise at some future period. First attempts are almost always failures; and after the fleet had returned to England the general opinion among those most qualified to judge was, that enough had been learned in the first essay to render success hereafter morally certain.

THE SECOND EXPEDITION.

ITS COMMENCEMENT, PROGRESS AND SUCCESSFUL TERMINATION.

The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, nothing daunted by the first failure of their great enterprise, at once commenced preparations for a SECOND EXPEDITION.

Early in the Fall of 1857 the Company held a series of meetings, at which many modifications and improvements, suggested by the first unsuccessful attempt, were brought under discussion. The views of scientific gentlemen were received with courteous attention; the coöperation of skillful mechanists was invited; the entire arrangement of the plan of operations was opened to free discussion. Every available means of information was appealed to, and no suggestion of improvement was deemed unworthy of attention. The result of frequent conferences and a careful examination of new propositions, was a thorough revision of the programme of the work; and a number of radical alterations, the effect of which proves to have been most happy, were immediately begun. The leading features of the new plan were these:

1. A junction of the Telegraphic Cable in mid-ocean.
2. The provision of a greater length of Cable.
3. The selection of an earlier season of the year.
4. An improvement in the paying out machinery.

ATTEMPT TO RECOVER THE SUBMERGED CABLE.

While the Company were busily engaged in perfecting the arrangements for a new Expedition, efforts were made, under the direction of their chief-engineer, Mr. BRIGHT, to recover the submerged portion of the Cable which was lost at the time of the first failure. The British steamer *Leipsic* was detailed for this service. Operations were commenced Oct. 22, 1857. The Cable had been secured to the Irish shore by a heavy shore-line, made fast in the station at Valencia. An ingenious apparatus was constructed for under-running this shore-cable to the point of junction with the main line. A heavy frame of timber, (technically, a *catamaran*,) bearing a saddle fixed between two iron buoys, was run under the shore-end, and then towed out by the *Leipsic*. The operation of hauling in and re-coiling was successfully prosecuted until some fifty-three miles were recovered, when, the weather becoming boisterous, with heavy gales, the work suddenly ceased, from the parting of the wire, and this attempt ended. The portion of the Cable which was recovered during this expedition bore no appearance of injury, and was found available for use. None of the gutta-percha coatings were disturbed, and the tarring of the wire remained perfect.

DISCHARGING CABLE.

Meantime, the operation of discharging the unused cable from the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* proceeded actively at Keyham Docks. The *Agamemnon's* portion was passed out slowly, running at the rate of only one mile per hour, but the *Niagara* discharged with greater rapidity, in order to facilitate her departure on the return-trip to the United States. As the cable was paid out, it passed through a composition of tar, pitch, linseed oil and beeswax, and was coiled, in compact circles, in tanks constructed for the purpose. Here it remained undisturbed until again shipped on board the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* for the last Expedition. The *Niagara* returned to this port in the Winter, and underwent examination, but was found to be in excellent condition, requiring but slight repairs.

THE NIAGARA AGAIN DETAILED FOR SERVICE.

On the 30th December, 1857, the Secretary of the Navy, in response to the request of the Telegraph Company, announced to them that the *Niagara* would be again detailed for the Telegraphic service, and that Chief Engineer EVERETT, whose services had been especially requested, would receive leave of absence to re-enter the service of the Company. The following is the Secretary's letter:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 30, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of the 23d inst. has been received. I have to inform you, in reply that by direction of the President of the United States, the steam-frigate *Niagara* will again be detailed for the purpose of assisting in laying the Telegraphic Cable next Summer. The Department will, agreeably to your request, give Chief Engineer EVERETT leave of absence, with permission to leave the United States, that the Telegraphic Company may avail itself of his services in connection with this work.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC TOUCEY.

The *Niagara* left New-York on the 9th of March 1858, and arrived at Plymouth on the 24th. Capt. HUDSON, a skillful and energetic officer, still held command.

THE BRITISH VESSELS.

Her Majesty's Government again assigned the *Agamemnon* to the service of the Company, and issued orders to the paddle-wheel steamers *Valorous* and *Gorgon* to accompany the expedition as tenders. The *Gorgon* acted subsequently as tender to the *Niagara*; and the *Valorous* waited upon the *Agamemnon*. In March, the fleet being in readiness, and the Company having provided an additional supply of Telegraphic Cable, nothing remained but to proceed with the preparations for the sailing of the fleet.

RESHIPMENT OF THE CABLE—ALTERATIONS IN THE SHIPS.

The work of stowing the cable on board the *Agamemnon* was commenced at Keyham Docks on Friday, March 19, and on board the *Niagara*, a few days later. Both ships had undergone essential modifications. It was found on the first trial, that the arrangement of the cable in an oval coil in the hold of the *Agamemnon* tended to interfere with the safety of the wire, and in order to prevent future accidents, the hold was enlarged by the demolition of two bulkheads, so that the space rendered available for storage was now perfectly circular. The bulk of the cable received on board this ship was wound around a huge cone, twelve feet three inches high, ten feet in diameter at the base, and five feet at the apex. (It was the breaking of this cone which afterwards so seriously imperilled the *Agamemnon*, during the heavy storms she encountered in June.) A new coil was laid upon the upper deck, abaft the foremast; and another on the orlop deck. A new guard was also fixed at the stern of the ship, protecting the propeller, in order to prevent contact with the cable during the process of paying-out.

The management of the wire on board the *Niagara* was somewhat different. Her share was distributed in six coils, two of which were upon the main deck, the weight being divided about equally in different parts of the ship.

The stowage of the cable on both ships, conducted slowly and with great care, occupied several weeks, and was completed in the early part of May. In addition to seven hundred miles of new cable provided by the Company, condemned wire was shipped for the purpose of undertaking preliminary deep-sea experiments; so that the total length of cable on board both ships on the 18th day of May, was 3,004 miles, distributed as follows:

	Miles.
Niagara—Good cable	1,488
Experimental cable	22—1,510
Agamemnon—Good cable	1,477
Experimental cable	17—1,494
Aggregate—Good cable	2,965
Experimental cable	39
Total	3,004

The shipment having been completed, the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* sailed for Queenstown, Ireland, on Saturday, May 29.

NEW PAYING-OUT MACHINES.

The improved machine for paying-out the cable was introduced while the ships were loading at Plymouth. No better description of this apparatus can be given than that furnished by Mr. SAWARD, Secretary of the Telegraph Company:

"The principle of it is very simple. There is a leading sheave whereby the cable is guided out of the hold, or from the coil, on to two sheaves, grooved in several places, and around these grooves the cable passes. On emerging from the grooves it passes under another grooved wheel, which wheel moves up and down in a frame, so constructed as nearly to keep it vertical, according to the impulse or relaxation of impulse communicated to it by the cable. From this wheel it passes to a wheel at the stern of the vessel, and thence into the sea. The sides of the frame in which the wheel moves are graduated so as to indicate, to a few pounds, the exact weight or pressure that is being put upon the cable. This it appears to do with great nicety.

The retarding power applied to the grooved wheel is communicated by four flat wheels, two attached to the axis of each grooved wheel. Around each of these flat wheels is a brake formed by a fillet of wood attached to an external circle of iron, and the ends of these brakes are so arranged that they can be loaded so as to produce such a pressure (and no more) as the engineer in charge of the ship may desire. The pressure is produced by weighting the extremities of the brake apparatus with small flat pieces of iron."

THE EXPERIMENTAL TRIP.

On Monday, May 29, the telegraphic fleet put to sea from Plymouth Sound, for an experimental trip. On the 31st of May, when in latitude 47° 12′ north, longitude 90° 32′ west, the depth of water being 2,530 fathoms, a series of deep-sea experiments was commenced. The *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* were connected by hawsers, stern to stern, distant from each other some twelve hundred feet. The cable was paid out and spliced on board the *Agamemnon*, and the first experiment began. Two miles of cable were paid out, when the wire parted. On the following day (Tuesday, June 1) the cable was respliced, and three miles were paid out; but in the attempt to haul in, the wire again parted. On Wednesday, June 2, the cable was again spliced, but in a few minutes parted on board the *Agamemnon*. These experiments having been continued during three days and one night, ceased with this last attempt, and, after various trials of the operations of splicing, lowering and heaving-in the wire, the squadron set sail for Plymouth, whence reports of the results were forwarded to the Directors of the Company.

DEPARTURE OF THE EXPEDITION.

The Second Telegraphic Expedition sailed from Plymouth for the rendezvous in mid-ocean, on Thursday, June 10. The *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* were attended by Her Britannic Majesty's steamers *Gorgon* and *Valorous*. A distinguished guest, Lieutenant the Baron BOYE, of the Russian Navy, sailed in the *Niagara*, having been charged by the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE with the duty of observing the process of laying the cable.

The announcement of the departure of the Expedition revived the anxiety with which every step of the grand enterprise had been regarded by the public during the period of the first attempt. Tidings from the fleet were awaited in painful suspense. Meanwhile, a stormier June than had been known on the Atlantic for many years, inspired fears for the result. Days passed away, and still no news came. Weeks fled, and yet no tidings Finally, on Monday, July 13, when upwards of a month had passed, a brief dispatch from Newfoundland brought the first word from the fleet. The small steamer *Blue Jacket*, from Liverpool, reported that she passed "a large and a small steamer, both British," in a latitude near the place of rendezvous for the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*; and that "in the evening," she "observed a large steamer bearing down upon the others." This indefinite information aggravated the condition of suspense. But a day or two afterwards came the *Alice Munroe*, a sailing packet, at Boston, with fuller particulars; and close upon the heels of the *Alice Munroe*, a European steamer, bringing detailed accounts of

THE FAILURE.

The second failure of the Expedition is chargeable, not to want of foresight or care on the part of the officers of the fleet, but to the ill-chances of wind and weather. The ships encountered a succession of heavy gales, which prevented their junction at the rendezvous (lat. 52° 02′; long. 33° 18′) until the 26th of June. On that day the Cable was spliced, and the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* commenced paying out. Two miles and forty fathoms were out when (at 1 45 P. M.) the Cable was thrown off the wheel in the attempt to shift the *Niagara's* portion from one groove to another, came in contact with the tar-scraper, and was severed. This was failure No. 1. At 5 20 P. M., on the same day, a new splice was made, and the ships again started—the *Niagara* heading for Newfoundland, the *Agamemnon* for Ireland. The Cable now ran out from the *Niagara* at the rate of three and a half knots an hour, until 4 50 A. M. of the 27th, when the electricians reported that the continuity had ceased. This was failure No. 2. Pursuant to previous agreement, both ships now retraced their course, and met again at the rendezvous on Monday, June 28. At the time of the second breakage, forty-two miles and three hundred fathoms had been paid out from the *Niagara*, and about the same amount from the *Agammenon*.

The third splice was made in the evening of June 28. The ships again separated, and each took its course, proceeding slowly. At 6 o'clock on the night of the 29th, communication again ceased, and at 11 P. M. the *Niagara* stopped paying out. In order to test the strength of the wire, the *Niagara* was allowed to ride by the Cable till it parted. Although the wind was fresh, the Cable held the enormous bulk of the vessel *one hour and forty minutes* before breaking, with a strain of four tons applied to the brakes. Failure No. 3 having demonstrated the necessity of postponing the work, the *Niagara* headed for Ireland; having paid out and lost an aggregate length of one hundred and forty-two miles, and two hundred and eighty fathoms.

The history of the cruise of the *Agamemnon* during this expedition does not differ essentially from that of the *Niagara*, which we have given above in the regular order of events. The *Agamemnon*, however, suffered severely during the storms which she encountered; her heavy and unequal loading rendering her condition in a gale unsafe in the extreme. On the 20th and 21st of June, during the worst of the storm, she rolled so dangerously as to lead to serious apprehensions that she would capsize or founder; and, to add to her distressed condition, the cone upon which her share of the Cable was coiled amidships broke from its fastenings.

After the failure of the third attempt to lay the Cable, the *Agamemnon* returned to the rendezvous, and cruised in search of the *Niagara*, but after several days of unsuccessful search, retraced her course to Queenstown, and arrived at that port on Monday, July 12. The amount of Cable lost from this ship was about one hundred and fifty miles; making an aggregate loss of about *three hundred miles of Cable* during the progress of this Expedition.

The *Niagara* arrived at Queenstown on Monday, July 5,—one week in advance of the *Agamemnon*.

THE FINAL SUCCESS.

Immediately after the return of the Telegraphic Fleet, the Directors of the Company in England held a special meeting, to take into consideration the expediency of making another attempt. A sufficient amount of Cable still remaining perfect on board the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*, and the months of July and August being considered a suitable season, *another trial was resolved upon*—with what triumphant success, let our dispatches of to-day and yesterday indicate.

The Expedition sailed on its last voyage from Queenstown early on the morning of Sunday, July 18. As yet, no particulars of the progress of the work have reached us. It is sufficient to know that the fourth effort of this Second Expedition has been crowned with a perfect success.

At noon on Thursday, Aug. 5, the startling tidings reached this City that the SUBMARINE CABLE HAD BEEN SUCCESSFULLY LAID, and that the line was in perfect working order. A dispatch from Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, a gentleman who has borne the brunt of the labor of this enterprise from the beginning, set all doubt at rest as to the probability of this unexpected piece of good news. The arrival of the *Niagara* and *Gorgon* at Newfoundland, and the safe landing of the American end of the Cable, was positive intelligence—not idle rumor. The enterprise was accomplished. It was no wonder that the unexpectedly speedy fulfillment of deferred hopes elevated popular enthusiasm to fever-heat. The TIMES of yesterday teemed with dispatches from all parts of the country, descriptive of the universal joy which the tidings inspired; and the confirmatory accounts which we publish this morning leave little doubt that, unless some unforeseen disaster should occur, the Old and New Worlds be at once within the reach of instant communication.

HOW THE TELEGRAPH WILL BE WORKED.

THE BATTERY TO BE USED IN TELEGRAPHING.

The primary source of the influence which will be charged with the service of Atlantic Telegraphy, will be a giant voltaic battery, of ten capacious cells, which may be appropriately termed, the "Whitehouse Laminated or Perpetual Maintenance Battery," on account of the one marked peculiarity which especially fits it for the employment it is designed for. This battery is made upon the Smee principle, so far as the adoption of platinized silver and zinc for its plates is concerned: but it differs from every form of combination that has hitherto been in use, in having the plates of each cell so subdivided into subordinate portions, that any one of these may be taken away from the rest for the purpose of renewal or repair, without the action of the rest of the excited surface of the cell being suspended for a single moment. The battery, in fact, may be entirely renewed a hundred times without its operation having been troubled with even a passing intermission. So long as a fair amount of attention is given to the renewal of its zinc element, piecemeal, it is indeed literally exhaustless and permanent. This very desirable quality is secured by a singularly simple and ingenious contrivance. The cell itself is formed of a quadrangular trough of gutta percha, wood-strengthened outside, in which dilute acid is contained, the proportion of acid to water being one part in 15 or 16. There are grooves in the gutta percha into which several metal plates slide in a vertical position. These plates are silver and zinc alternately, but they are not pairs of plates in an electrical sense. Each zinc plate rests firmly at the bottom on a long bar of zinc, which runs from end to end of the trough, and thus virtually unites the whole into one continuous extent of zinc, presenting not less than 2,000 square inches of excitable surface to the exciting liquid. Each silver plate hangs in a similar way from a metallic bar, which runs from end to end of the trough above, the whole of the silver being thus virtually united into one continuous surface of equal extent to the face of the zinc. The zinc does not reach so high as the upper longitudinal bar, and the silver does not hang down as low as the inferior longitudinal bar. The battery is thus composed of a single pair of laminated plates, although to the eye it seems to be made up of several pairs of plates. Nature has set the example of arranging extended surface into reduplicating folds, when it is required that such surface shall be packed away in a narrow space at the same time that a large acting area is preserved, in the laminated antennæ of the cockchafer. The antennæ, indeed, are the types of the Whitehouse battery. If any one of these reduplicated segments of either kind of metal is removed, the remaining portion continues its action steadily, the effect merely being the same that would be produced if a fragment of an ordinary pair of plates were temporarily cut away. The silver laminæ are of considerable thickness, and securely "platinated" all over—that is, platinum is thrown down upon their surfaces in a compact metallic form, and not merely in the black pulverulent state; consequently they are almost exempt from wear. Each zinc lamina is withdrawn as soon as its amalgamation is injuriously affected, or so soon as its own substance is mainly eaten away by the action of the chemical menstruum in which it is immersed, and a freshly amalgamated, or new zinc lamina, is inserted into its place. The capability of the piecemeal renewal of the consumptive element of the battery in this interpolatory and fragmentary way, is then the cause of its "*perpetual maintaining*" power. The *intensity* of a voltaic arrangement depends upon the number of its pairs of plates, or cells. If, in the experiment, the intensity of the electricity had been increased, without any alteration of quantity, merely by multiplying the number of the cells engaged, or by some analogous modification of instrumental agency, the body which resisted the current of the battery with such complete effect, would have been flashed through and burnt up, like the fragment of metal that had inferior powers of resistance.

NEW DEVICE TO AVOID A DESTRUCTION OF THE METAL.

The flashes of light and crackling sparks produced on making and breaking contact with the poles of this grand battery, are very undesirable phenomena in one particular. They are accompanied by a considerable waste of the metal of the pole. Each spark is really a considerable fragment of the metal absorbed into itself by the electrical agent, so to speak, and flown away with by it. To avoid this danger, an ingenious contrivance of the Electrician of the Company will be used. First, he arranged a set of twenty brass springs, something of the form and appearance of the keys of a musical instrument, in opposite pairs, so that a round horizontal bar, turning pivotways on its own centre, and flattened at the top, could lift by an edge either of the sets of ten springs, right or left, as it was turned. This enabled the contact to be distributed through the entire length of the edge and breadth of the brass springs, and the course of the current to be reversed, accordingly as the right or left edge (the bar being worked by a crank-handle) was raised to the right or left set of springs—the right set, it will be understood, being the representatives of one pole of the battery, and the left set of the other pole. By this arrangement four-fifths of the spark were destroyed, simply on account of the large surface of metal, through which the electrical current had to pass when contact was completed. Still there remained enough to constitute a very undesirable residue. This was disposed of finally, after sundry tentative attempts, by coiling a piece of fine platinum wire and placing it in a porcelain vessel of water, and then leaving this fine platinum coil in constant communication with the opposite poles. The battery is unquestionably one of the most economical that has ever been set to work, considering the amount of service it is able to perform. It is calculated that the cost of maintaining the ten-celled battery in operation at the terminal stations on either side of the Atlantic, including all wear and tear, and consumption of material, will not exceed one shilling per hour.

TRANSMISSION OF THE CURRENT.

The primary voltaic current procured from this battery, will be used to "stimulate and call up" the energies of those fleeter messengers, electrical in nature, by the aid of which alone can the message be expedited. The voltaic current therefore passes to a silk-covered wire, in innumerable coils, enveloping a bar of soft iron immediately sheathed in gutta-percha. Several miles of this fine wire (No. 20) are twined about this iron centre; then comes another coat of gutta-percha; then another coil of wire, thicker this time, (No. 14,) and 1½ miles in length. The voltaic current, passing through the wires, and reaching the iron core, converts it into a powerful magnet, exciting a current of electricity, which is delivered to the No. 20 coil, and thence to the cable, whence it departs on its Transatlantic voyage. Electricity having thus produced in the first instance magnetism, and magnetism having reproduced electricity, a transmissive power is obtained, which the original current did not possess.

THE RECEIVING INSTRUMENT.

The transmission current generated in these double-induction coils, on reaching the further side of the Atlantic, will of course have become somewhat faint and weak from the extent of the journey it has performed. It will not, therefore be set in this state to print or to hard work; but it will be thrown into a sort of nursery, known as the receiving instrument, where its flagging energies will be restored. The conducting strand of the cable will be here made continuous with a coil of wire, surrounding a bar of soft iron, which will become a temporary magnet, strong in proportion to the number of turns in the coil, whenever the current passes. This temporary magnet will have its precise polarity determined by the direction in which the electrical current passes along the wire. The pole which will be north when the current passes in one direction, will be south when the current runs the opposite way. The apparatus relied upon by the Company to effect this object is an improvement upon the relay magnet, which figured in Messrs COOKE and WHEATSTONE'S patent. The advantage of it is, that the temporary magnet has no other work to do than to make the small permanent magnet traverse upon its almost frictionless pivot. On account of this peculiarity of construction, it possesses the utmost sensibility. It may be put into vigorous action by a sixpence, and a fragment of zinc placed on the moist tongue. When two or three of these instruments are scattered about in the room where the large double induction coils are at work, they are commonly heard clicking backwards and forwards automatically, and doing a little business on their own account, although no current of any kind is thrown upon their coils. They are then merely traversing upon their pivots, obediently to the magnetic attraction of the great bars, having their magnetism successively reversed some two or three yards away, and, curiously enough, are sympathetically recording, at such times, precisely the same signals and messages that the great magnets are sending off through the transmission coils.

THE RECORDING MACHINERY.

The actual recording work of the telegraph will be performed by the ordinary instrument of Professor MORSE. In this recording instrument, a ribbon of paper is enrolled from a hollow cylinder or drum by a train of clock-work, and as it is unrolled, a sharp style, magnetically directed, indents a series of dots or lines upon the paper. When the style is thrust down only for an instant as the paper is dragged beneath, a *dot* is impressed. When it is kept down for a little more than an instant, a lengthened line or *dash* is left on the onward moving paper as a track. But how is the style thus magnetically controlled? It is held up by a strong spring. Beneath it there is a soft iron bar, which becomes a magnet whenever a voltaic current is turned on from the local battery along a coil surrounding it. Whenever the soft iron bar becomes a magnet, it is stronger than the spring, and drags down the style to make its dot or dash, as the case may be. When it ceases to be a magnet, the spring comes into play and lifts the style up, so that the paper traverses on beneath, traceless and free. The style is held down an instant, or more than an instant, accordingly as an instantaneous or as a prolonged current is sent from the transmission coil, and therefore from the local recording battery through the short circuit: for as it has been seen, the two will be in magnetic and electrical rapport, although severed by the Atlantic's breadth.

There will be only one conducting strand laid down in the Atlantic, but yet enough distinct signals can be transmitted by this one wire to accommodate all the letters of the alphabet and the several numerals. When a message is sent across the Atlantic, the crank-handle of the mighty battery will be worked backward and forward, making its contacts instantaneous or prolonged. When they are instantaneous, dots will be formed on the paper ribbon by the recording style at the other side of the Atlantic: when they are protracted, dashes will be traced there. Words will be spelt according to the way in which instantaneous and protracted contacts, and therefore dots and dashes, are caused to succeed each other. The trace on the paper in America will correspond to the movement of the hand in Great Britain, or *vice versa*. The clerks who attend at the recording instrument become so expert in their curious hieroglyphics, that they do not need to look at the printed record to know what the message under reception is; the recording instrument has for them an intelligible articulate language. They understand *its speech*. They can close their eyes and listen to the strange clicking that is going on close to their ear whils the printing is in progress, and at once say what i all means.

Effect of the Atlantic Telegraph on Speculators.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find upon reading the different City journals that their impressions are alike on one subject, "The effect which the Submarine Telegraph will have on Speculation." The impression is that if speculation is not entirely annihilated it will, at least, be brought down into so small a channel as will leave little room for "wide margins" either way.

I think this is entirely a mistaken idea.

Without denying that speculation will be affected *somewhat* by the successful operation of the telegraph, for a *certain time*, still I think, after the cable has been in operation for about one month, business men of speculative proclivities will not perceive any material difference in the speculative facilities offered. There will be as much scope then as now.

The news we now receive from Europe is fifteen days behind-hand, (or the time of an ocean passage;) but we receive a steamer on an average every three days—consequently, every steamer gives us three days' later news, which is our limited space of time for speculation. Now, a thorough business man will readily see that we are in exactly the same position as if we had a telegraph connecting the European markets and this, and giving a report every three days.

In one case, we receive three successive days' news with an interval of 15 days to the day of reception; whilst in the other, the three days' news immediately precede the day of reception. There is consequently a difference in the age of the news, but its effects on the markets here would be exactly similar.

But the cable laid, and everything working well, we get daily reports of the markets. Now how can speculation be interrupted or affected adversely?

I think, on the contrary, that it will give a decided advantage to speculators, because the three days' later news (heretofore received) will be divided into daily news; and while the speculator can take advantage of the little improvement each day, the bad news cannot take advantage of him in any great measure.

For instance: I buy cotton to-day, expecting a rise in cotton on the other side. To-morrow the report comes of a little improvement; the next day the same, and so on; but as soon as the nature of the news changes, then I can sell before the fall will amount to anything serious. Consequently, I can take advantage of successive good news, while on the first intimation of bad, I can sell out. And now, as concerns the shipping of goods to the other side on speculation. It will still require the usual forty days to get goods in Liverpool, and they will be exposed to the same changes. As soon as goods are once on their way, the Telegraph will be a great advantage instead of disadvantage to them. It is true that the Telegraph would inform the other side as to quantities on the way; but now, the letters can tell within fifteen days, and fifteen days will make little difference as far as regards the quantity of cotton, flour, or any article of usual export. Hoping that you will give this your kind consideration,

I am, yours respectfully,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1858.

FIGHT AND STABBING.—Patrick Burns and Daniel Donovan, who reside in the First Ward, have been at swords points for some time. On Thursday they met at Weehawken, New-Jersey, having gone there to attend a boat race. They soon got into a brisk fight and Burns came off best, and everybody supposed the matter settled. Suddenly, however, Donovan came up behind Burns and stabbed him in the back, inflicting a deep and dangerous wound. The injured man was brought to his residence, No. 63 Greenwich street, and thence taken to the City Hospital. Burns has not yet been arrested.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Rejoicings at the Defeat of Blair—The Kentucky Elections—Prospects of the Republicans—Difficulty with New-Granada—General Cass and Gov. Floyd, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858.

The election news from the West takes the tremors off the Democrats here, and puts them in the good humor of assured triumph. FRANK BLAIR is defeated, which is especially gratifying to the President, with whom the ex-candidate was at some pains to create a personal issue relative to the moribund sayings of Mr. BENTON. The very numerous enemies of old Mr. BLAIR, the Jupiter Tonans of Jacksonism, are also in ecstacies over the unexpected mishap to his son. As young BLAIR was the nucleus of Republicanism in the South, and the standard-bearer of the Emancipationists in Missouri, his defeat is an event of unusual political importance.

Hereafter, Emancipation will not be the rallying cry of any political party in Missouri, and it will probably cease to be a political issue, but its progress will be at least as great as if a victorious party should undertake to effect its accomplishment by legal enactments, before the condition of society in the State should have become ripe for the change. As negroes are not indispensable for the industry of Missouri, they will cease to be employed when the white population becomes dense enough to demand the employments the inferior race now have. A quarter of a century will suffice for the completion of this movement.

The defeat of the Americans in Kentucky, as indicated by the imperfect returns from that State, is about the end of any opposition to the Democracy there. And what has taken place in Kentucky will happen in all the other States of the South, except possibly Maryland and Tennessee. The political unity of the South is not likely to be broken for at least two years.

From this fact it appears that the hopes of a Republican majority in the next House of Representatives are futile. The Democrats will not fail to elect thirty or forty members in the Free States, which will give them a majority of ten or twenty for general party purposes. Whether this majority, however, will be more manageable than the last on sectional questions, it would be hazardous to affirm.

We are to have difficulties with New-Granada. That is pretty plain. The Government has not only failed to render any atonement for the massacre of 1856, but now has set up the pretension that the treaty does not authorize us to use the Panama Railroad for the transportation of troops and military supplies. It is the manifest intention of New-Granada to fritter away the treaty by construction, until it shall cease to be a protection to the Railroad, and they will then quietly proceed to sequester it, as Mr. WALKER did the property of the Nicaragua line. The insults and outrages which we have suffered from that contemptible Government are disgraceful to our country, and to the two last Administrations which have ruled it.

The plain talk which Gen. CASS has had with President MARTINEZ does not seem to have injured the latter's digestion, for he has gone on, according to report, very coolly to reject JOE WHITE'S treaty by the elimination of articles 15 and 16—those, it is presumed, which empower the Government of the United States to protect the transportation route by troops and ships of war when threatened by civil war or foreign invasion. Gen. CASS delights in writing sharp letters, but they are quite lost upon those fellows who live upon *Chile con carne*, which is chiefly red pepper and garlic.

Gov. FLOYD has returned from an innocuous private speculation at the West. As it is a large one, the failure will be correspondingly heavy, but as the surplus is quite gone, the public are not likely to suffer through the treasury. The Breckinridge Coal Company, near the same locality, sank some $3,000,000 in similar operations.

The revival of business at the New-York Custom-House is the symptom of the day. The country had fallen into the despondency of Secretary COBB, who at the end of May estimated a deficiency of twenty millions from June to January. Now, as the revenue has reached the average of $4,000,000 a month, a flood of coin will pour into the treasury, and there will be no chance of "retrenchment and reform." Mr. COBB has told us the thing is impossible with a full treasury.

A.

State Teachers' Association—Second Day.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOCKPORT, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1858.

The Association convened again this morning at 9 o'clock, and after listening to a song from the choir, proceeded to the transaction of business. The Board of Editors of the New-York *Teacher*, the organ of the Association, presented their annual report, stating that the paper was in a fair way to clear itself of its indebtedness, and urging all present to come forward to its support. This paper, though under the control of the Association, through a Board of Editors, is really in the hands of JAMES CRUIKSHANK, of Albany, the resident and financial editor, who assumed its editorship, together with its debts, some two years ago, and has been working hard ever since to bring it to a prosperous condition. This private arrangement being the only one by which the journal can be made to live, the Association feel pledged, in honor, to aid it as far as they can, and especial efforts are made every year for the purpose. The report was duly accepted, and a committee of three men and three women, one of which was Miss ANTHONY, was appointed to canvass for subscribers. Miss ANTHONY very characteristically remarked that till the Association put women on committees for some other purpose than to beg money for men to spend, she, for one, should decline to serve. Another lady was appointed in her place, and the Committee on Time and Place proceeded to report in reference to the place of the next meeting.

Invitations had been received from the inhabitants of Syracuse, Palmyra and Poughkeepsie. The latter place had been selected by the Committee, on the ground that the Conventions had hitherto been held in Central and Western New-York, and never in the eastern part of the State. The Palmyreans present, who had had a half promise last year that their town should be the next in turn, demurred to this, urging that Palmyra was a central location, within a few inches at least, and therefore best entitled to the honor of the choice Prof. DAVIES of Poughkeepsie demonstrated mathematically that Poughkeepsie was far more central, inasmuch as it was the central point of nearly all the railroads; and, after a little good-natured discussion, the next Convention was appointed at Poughkeepsie on the first Tuesday of next August.

OLIVER AREY, of Buffalo, read an Essay on Manhood, of which but little can be said, either good, bad or indifferent; it being more abstract than practical, and not especially pertinent to the subject of education.

Mr. SHELDON, of Oswego, called the attention of the meeting to the fact that no notice had been taken of the points suggested for consideration by the President in his inaugural address, and proceeded to offer a series of resolutions, recommending that all children in the State be *required* to attend school punctually for a stated term of years, which resolutions were laid upon the table for further discussion.

Mr. SMITH, of Oswego, offered a resolution providing that the public moneys appropriated by the State for the support of Common Schools, be apportioned among the several School Districts in proportion to the number of scholars attending school during three months in the year, which was also laid on the table.

In pursuance of a previous arrangement, Mr. HAMILTON, of Oswego, Professor D. H. CORCORAN, of the State Normal School, at Albany, and Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY, of Rochester, were appointed by the Chair as a committee to whom schools in want of teachers and teachers in want of schools may apply for assistance and positions; and after a song by a a quartette, the meeting adjourned until afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Honorable EMERSON W. KEYES, Deputy-Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of

New-York, was the orator of the afternoon. He entered fully into the details of the present school system, commenting upon the lax system which prevails in the incorporation of Academies and Colleges, and the clashing between the powers of the Legislature and the Regents of the University. Both were endowed with the power of incorporating Colleges and Academies, but while the Regents were strict in their requirements, the Legislature granted charters and appropriations without regard to character or endowments. Within the last twenty-five years, twenty-two Colleges had been incorporated by the Legislature, and but four by the Regents. But of the twenty-two, seven had no local habitation, and their name was only to be found upon the Legislative books; three were medical, and of the remaining twelve, but six rendered the requisite report to the Regents. The whole number of graduates from these during the last year had been sixty, while one hundred and forty-nine had graduated from the four incorporated by the Regents.

There was fault to be found, too, with the disjointed government of Common Schools. There were now seven classes of schools, each with a peculiar government of its own. Each School District was a quasi incorporation, ruled by one or three Trustees, who, in turn, were under the supervision of a Board of Commissioners and Superintendent. He proposed that these various elements should be fused into one; that the sole power of incorporating Colleges and Academies should be vested in a Board, who should hold office during twelve years, one retiring every year; that the legislative action should be restricted to such assistance as the Board themselves should ask, and that the Superintendent should become the chief executive power instead of a mere fragment. Fewer and better schools should be organized, with a complete system of gradation from the lowest to the highest. At present, the scholars in many of the District Schools were studying more ologies than they could spell. He would have the Common School a Primary, from which no one should graduate until he thoroughly understood the common branches, and the Academy a school for the higher English branches, instead of the classics and modern languages. But with all our faults, there was not a home within the precincts of our State that was not included within a School District possessed of facilities for educating every child within its limits at a merely nominal rate.

Dr. Lambert, Chairman of the Committee on Evening Schools and Colleges, reported a series of resolutions, declaring that the interests of education demanded that the State should establish Evening Schools in every place within its bounds, and recommending the appointment of a Committee to memorialize the Legislature upon the subject. The resolutions were adopted, and the meeting adjourned till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

By way of opening the meeting, the resolution on Prizes offered yesterday by Mr. Cavert, were called up from the table. Miss Anthony and Dr. Lambert supported the resolution *in toto*. Mr. Partridge offered certain modified resolutions in their stead, which were a pretty good practical illustration of "How not to say it." Mr. Cavert wondered whether the gentleman would fire a blank cartridge in the face of a wild animal if he wanted to kill it. Mr. Phelps thought that if prizes would secure good conduct it was right to give them. The matter was finally ended by sending the resolutions back to the table, after which a fine little fellow of twelve, pupil of one of the Buffalo public schools, sang a solo in a fine voice, and the Rev. Samuel J. May, of Syracuse, took the stand for the evening oration.

Mr. May said that years ago, when the Princess Charlotte of England was a child, the celebrated Hannah More had demonstrated in an essay that the most important affair in the whole Kingdom was the education of her who held its destinies in her hands. And in this country there were many whose education was equally important. But here, in our Republic, none could know who those were, and the need could only be met by educating all, that each might be ready if called to this high mission. Only in the public schools could this be done. The public schools, then, were the most important in our Government. The true idea of Education was to develop the whole being. The great fault of the present schools was that they taught their pupils to think the thoughts of others, instead of thinking for themselves. But in our country of individuals this should be guarded against above all things else. Mr. May recommended that more attention be paid to physical education. Just now the schools were hot-beds of disease both for teachers and scholars. The subject should be discussed in the Conventions, and practiced in the school-rooms. In our Public Schools too much attention was paid to books and too little to facts. Especially in our Primary Schools, children should learn through the medium of their senses. In other countries, oral instruction had been adopted with success. Something of the sort should be adopted among us. Scholars should be taught to classify their own thoughts; to sift the knowledge that had already come into their mind through the medium of their senses. If teachers would throw aside some of their text-books and teach from the things about them—the animals, the vegetables, the fruits,—there would be but little of that lack of interest that puts the children to sleep in the school-room. Mr. May proceeded to illustrate the true method of teaching the science of numbers, and appealed to Prof. Davies for his experience.

Prof. Davies rejoined that he had recited the "House that Jack Built" to a class in Columbia College with more practical results than he had ever attained in any other manner—it taught the eight unities and the science of combination far better than did Warren Colburn in his mental arithmetic.

Mr. May accepted the illustration as exactly what he had intended to say, and hoped that the audience would give him credit for having said it, and sat down amid laughter and applause. A vote of thanks was tendered the speaker, and after a song from Prof. Reid, the meeting adjourned till Thursday morning.

COLLEGE MATTERS.

Wesleyan University Commencement Week.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Middletown, Conn., Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1858.

It is now near midnight, and in order to be ready for the morning's mail train, I have been compelled to leave an exceedingly pleasant gathering of the Alumni, with their "wives and sweethearts," at the mansion of the Rev. Joseph Cummings, D. D., the new President of the University, of whose election I informed you a year ago to-night. These annual reunions of those who passed their academic studies in the same halls are seasons of great interest. They are, in spirit, not unlike the New-England family greetings, where all the scattered members of a household gather under the paternal roof, and where, not unfrequently, the elder brothers and sisters require an introduction to the younger offshoots. This institution has six hundred children, who are stalwart men—a large proportion of them filling important stations in nearly every State in the Union, as college presidents and professors, ministers, judges, governors of States, teachers, &c. They are to be found in every variety of station.

The exercises throughout this week have been as interesting as usual, if not more so. On Sunday President Cummings gave a foretaste of his ability, and an earnest of what may be expected of him, in a powerful baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class. He is an impressive speaker, and during his brief administration he has gained a strong hold upon the affections and admiration of all connected with the College.

Rev. Dr. Durbin addressed the College Missionary Lyceum Sabbath evening.

Last year I alluded to the thorough manner in which the Examining Committee executed the trust committed to them. Their report was then a severe one. As an indorsement of their course they were reappointed for the present year. The good effect of their last year's criticisms was plainly visible in the marked improvements and thoroughness in all the classes, and in their report on Monday afternoon they were able to commend both the students and their instructors.

Among other literary exercises of the week we have had an address before the Society of the "Mystical Seven," by the Rev. N. J. Burton, an address before the Phi Beta Kappa on "Beauty," by the Rev. Dr. Smith, of Union Theological Seminary, of New-York, and the Annual Address before the Associated Literary Societies, by the Hon. Henry C. Deming, Ex-Mayor of Hartford, and Professor elect in Trinity College.

The Joint Board of Trustees and Visitors elected J. M. Van Vleck to the vacant Professorship of Mathematics and Astronomy. They passed a resolution congratulating the friends and patrons of the University upon the high degree of prosperity exhibited in every department of the institution.

To-day we have had the usual literary exercises of the Graduating Class, which were certainly of a high order. To particularize as to their relative merit would be invidious, when all acquitted themselves so well. The following extract from the programme of the day will suffice:

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1. †Salutatory Addresses. William Albert Reynolds, East Greenwich, R. I.
2. Oration—"Influence of Intolerance." William Remer, Pleasantville, N. Y.
3. Oration—"Lambruschini." ‡Henry Elliott Eastman, Landaff, N. H.
4. ∥Modern Classical Oration—"Democracy." Henry Alonzo Colin, Mount Vernon, Iowa.
5. Modern Classical Oration—"The English Constitution." ‡Solomon Parson, Chatham, N. Y.
6. Ethical Oration—"Morals not improved by Fiction." Arza Hill, Jefferson Valley, N. Y.
7. Metaphysical Oration—"The Utility of Metaphysical Studies." ‡Anson Tuller Copeland, Lorraine, N. Y.
8. Modern Classical Oration—"Truth." Edwin Smith Snow, Belchertown, Mass.
9. Esthetical Oration—"Poetry." Henry Taylor Staats, Brooklyn, N. Y.
10. Oration—"Moral Novels." John William Hoyt, New-Rochelle, N. Y.
11. Oration—"Consistency." Anthony Woodward, Fillmore, N. J.
12. Ancient Classical Oration—"The School of Grecian and Roman Orators." George Storrs Chadburn, Great Falls, N. H.
13. Oration—"Virtue the Principle of Happiness." Ashael C. Eggleston, Guilford, N. Y.
14. Metaphysical Oration—"The Mission of Mystery." Amherst W. Kellogg, Milwaukee, Wis.
15. Modern Classical Oration—"Theology and Thought." Nathaniel Fellows, New-London.
16. Metaphysical Oration—"The Divine Word the Primary Source of a True System of Mental Science." ‡Joseph Whitcomb Ellis, Springfield, Vt.
17. Oration—"Political Dishonesty." George W. Mansfield, West Needham, Mass.
18. Philosophical Oration—"Failure of Philosophy." ‡Thomas R. Ercanbrack, Byron, Ill.
19. Oration—"The Social Affections." Gilbert S. Keys, Kingston, N. Y.
20. Metaphysical Oration—"Free Agency, an Accident of Probation." ‡Gardner Fuller, Carthage, N.Y.
21. Oration—"The Triumph of Fenelon over Bossuet." Charles S. Rogers, Huntington, L.I.
22. Modern Classical Oration—"Mahometanism." Frederick Walker Pitkin, Manchester.
23. Oration—"The Daily Press." George N. Fallby, Fulton, N. Y.
24. Metaphysical Oration—"Conscience." Daniel Clark Knowles, Yardville, N. J.
25. Ethical Oration—"Emerson and his Philosophy." George Henry Whitney, Newark, N. J.
26. Modern Classical Oration—"Sectionalism our Danger." George Hussey Tracy, Nantucket, Mass.
27. Philosophical Oration—"Patience." Nelson Stutson, Three Rivers, Mass.
28. Valedictory Addresses—Hiram Pliny Shepard, Hamilton, C. W.

†This part this year indicates equal Scholarship and Rank with the Valedictory Addresses.

‡Excused.

∥The titles of the special parts do not designate, relative to each other, rank in scholarship.

The degree of "A. B." was conferred upon twenty-eight young men, and the "A. M." upon sixteen graduates in course, and "*pro causa honoris*" upon the Rev. Silvester Dixon, the Rev. G. G. Saxe, and the Rev. Luke Hitchcock. These were the only honorary degrees conferred—this University having, wisely, we think, resolved not to follow the custom of scattering meaningless "honors" broadcast. I regret to see so large a crop of D. D.'s, LL. D.'s, &c., as have been produced the *present* year especially. If these "honors" become so cheap and common, the "A. B." will soon be, if it is not already, the only classical honor of any significance or value.

The day of Annual Commencement is to be changed hereafter, from the first Wednesday in August to the third Wednesday (or *Thursday*) in June. Next year there is to be a special gathering of the Alumni, with unusual exercises. O. J.

FURTHER FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

Gentlemen Authors—Thackeray Among the Critics.

From the London Saturday Review.

In the days when Pope lashed the victims of the Dunciad, there was struck out a theory of the genteel pretensions of authors, which was very clear, and to those on the right side of the hedge, very satisfactory. There was to be, on the one hand, a knot of polite, well-bred men, possessed of true learning and genius, the companions of statesmen, the associates of fashionable wits, the oracles of an Augustan age. On the other hand, there was to be Grub-street, with its greasy historians and translators, its flea-bitten, bailiff-driven booksellers' hacks, its starving, low, virulent poets and dunces. But a hundred years have changed all that. The greatest literary man of the last half of the eighteenth century came out of Grub-street, and conquered the polite world by something that was better than gentility. Society, too, has fined off into a series of imperceptible gradations, and in the world of authorship, as in the sphere of other callings, there is no saying where gentility begins or ends. Mr. Thackeray, in his last number of the *Virginians*, has stigmatized some of his critics as "Young Grub street." But Young Grub-street would not answer to the name, would hold up its head with imperturbable coolness, and be apt to call out "Old Grub-street" in return. Society gains a great deal, if it also loses something, by this superficial equality; and although privately it is impossible not to make distinctions, convenience and courtesy equally bid us pronounce that all the authors of the present day are gentlemen. Still there are certain literary occupations which at least make us wonder that a gentleman will venture to engage in them. There is, for instance, the province of cotemporary biography, and of living on the bodily presence and the mental characteristics of an eminent man. And when the eminent man is himself a writer, then there are no limits to what may be said, or to the manner of saying it. The biographer can have his fling, and can gratify vulgar curiosity by the minuteness of his description, and himself by the ingenuity of his invidious praise. As an example—a rather singular example—we may take a portrait of Mr. Thackeray, which has lately appeared in a paper called *Town Talk*, and which, as the whole literary world knows, has subsequently been acknowledged by Mr. Edmund Yates. It is not often that one gentleman author goes so plainly and directly into particulars about another, as Mr. Yates does in the following passage:

> "Mr. Thackeray is forty-six years old, though from the silvery whiteness of his hair he appears somewhat older. He is very tall, standing upwards of six feet two inches, and as he walks erect his height makes him conspicuous in every assembly. His face is bloodless, and not particularly expressive, but remarkable for the fracture of the bridge of the nose, the result of an accident in youth. He wears a small grey whisker, but otherwise is clean shaven. No one meeting him could fail to recognize in him a gentleman; his bearing is cold and uninviting, his style of conversation either openly cynical, or affectedly good natured and benevolent; his *bonhomie* is forced, his wit biting, his pride easily touched—but his appearance is invariably that of the cool, *suave*, well-bred gentleman, who, whatever may be rankling within, suffers no surface display of his emotion."

To do this kind of biographical business is a strange pursuit for an author and a gentleman. If print were not the vehicle of expression, and a writer were not the subject, it would be thought offensive to be so personal, and coarse to be so plain-spoken. But there is certainly the defence that cotemporary biography sells well, and that, the more personal and plain-spoken it is, the better it sells. And even if Mr. Yates has, we will not say endangered, but tested his reputation as a gentleman author by penning and selling his hue-and-cry delineation of a fellow-writer, it may perhaps be doubted whether there is not a sort of justice in Mr. Thackeray being the victim; for Mr. Thackeray is the great creator and support of the "new profession"—that of what is euphemistically called lecturing, but what is really taking a man's personal appearance into the market. When any one man has written works which have been read by thousands, and has excited an interest in large classes of the population, there are sure to be a great many persons that would like to see the man himself whose writings they know so well. They like to see him, and to say they have seen him. Mr. Thackeray has thought, and others have thought with him, that there was money to be made largely and easily out of this curiosity. Why should he not show himself? There is a character in *Evelina* who goes to the play every evening, on the plea that he is willing to pay five shillings a night in order that his friends may see he is alive. Mr. Thackeray effected the same object much more cleverly, and made other persons pay him the five shillings that they might see he was alive. He took into the market his "silvery hair," his "bloodless and not particularly-expressive face," his "fractured nose" and his "small gray whiskers." He sold a good stare at them, to thousands of curious and eager purchasers. Mr. Thackeray was a gentleman by birth and education, and he probably knew that this publicity of private life—this coining money out of his personal appearance—was not a proceeding of a very high stamp. He was, we may suppose, aware that reserve and a hatred of vulgar notoriety are marks of a gentleman's character and bearing. But really, the thing was so lucrative. There was nothing wrong in it; and why should he not put his pride in his pocket if he put a heavy purse there too? We do not pretend to quarrel with his decision; but there certainly is some reason why he should complain less than most men of being photographed by Mr. Yates. Mr. Thackeray makes money by showing himself at a lecture, and Mr. Yates makes money by describing what is shown. We do not pretend that the two things are exactly the same, but then Mr. Thackeray and Mr. Yates are not exactly in the same literary position; and if it was, as we hope, a descent for Mr. Yates to draw this biographical portrait, it was indisputably a descent for a man of honorable family and good education to make the tour of the highest platforms that bid highest for a peep at him.

It would, however, be very unfair if we did not acknowledge that it is extremely hard to sacrifice a large sum of money for a mere punctilio—that most men, and most critics, if tried, would prefer the money to so shadowy a thing as self-approbation—and that there are always a hundred good reasons why money should be made. Few men love themselves, or think more anxiously and wisely for themselves, than parents do for their children, while yet their hopes for their issue are high, and they have not been disheartened by bitter experience. Now, let us suppose that the darling of the family is a mischievous, olive-colored, hump-backed little pickle. The parents promise themselves that they will keep and cherish this strange nursling forever. But Barnum comes that way, and settles that this is exactly the child for an "Original Chinese Dwarf." He proposes a moderate sum to the parents, and is repulsed with scorn. He is not to be beaten back, and bids higher and higher. At last the point is reached, when the parents begin to hesitate. They picture all that they could do with the money, and are secretly a little flattered by the urgency of the speculator. Finally they are overcome by what they consider a sense of duty. It will be so obviously for the advantage of their little boy that he should be the well-known Chinese Dwarf, and common prudence enjoins that they should look to the future, and provide a comfortable maintenance for the poor lad. And so the affair is arranged, and Jemmy goes away in a caravan. If parents who act thus are guilty of a weakness, it is a weakness from which few would escape. It might indicate a more noble and generous feeling if they had preferred poverty and privacy for their darling; but after all they have acted prudently, and have done no harm. Just so we must admit that all Mr. Thackeray would have gained by refusing to be Barnumized, was something infinitesimal and inappreciable; and he would have lost a sum of money which the aspect of a bloodless face and a broken nose can rarely procure. To go to market with himself, and satisfy curiosity at a scale of prices regulated according to proximity, was not to do anything dishonorable. It was not anything ungentlemanly, like cheating at cards, or telling a lie. It was, at worst, an offence against taste; and all that could be said about it was that it tended to degrade literature and to foster the appetite for intrusion into other men's affairs, which is apt to be impertinently gratified at the special expense of authors. We can easily conceive that, although a man of Mr. Thackeray's sensibility would perceive that to do this was a departure from the strictest code of high feeling, yet calm philosophy would tell him that such a departure might be justified by a large pecuniary profit. We feel sure that, in some way or other, he thought it only due to himself or to others to let Barnum have his Chinese Dwarf; and it is certain that nine-tenths of any number of persons subjected to the same trial would have decided as he did, and that the few who might decide otherwise would have very little of palpable and visible advantage to show as a compensation for the money they rashly threw away.

We may even admit that it is a debatable point whether there is any derogation from his position in a gentleman going about in his literary caravan. It may be argued that he is still the same man, with the same feelings, opinions, and principles, and that he is only combating the essentially ungentlemanly notion that a man ceases to be a gentleman when he earns his bread honestly in an unusual way. Looking only to the individual, this is to a great extent true, and we must own that Mr. Thackeray is the same man alike when we have paid our five shillings for the privilege of looking at him, and when we have enjoyed it gratis. But if we turn our thoughts to the whole literary profession, we are inclined to think that the bad effect of a vendible publicity is discoverable. Mr. Thackeray might maintain that Mr. Yates was taking rather a liberty with him, if he had not himself provided his biographer with a sufficient excuse. That a man near the head of a calling should entitle his inferiors to take a liberty with him, is in itself an evil. At any rate, if we are not to say that it is derogatory to Mr. Thackeray to show himself, nor to Mr. Yates to photograph the show, we may venture to admire more unmixedly those who set themselves against this literary unreserve. It is not one of the least debts of gratitude that the country owes to the Laureate, that he has always consistently maintained that a gentleman is not to be intruded upon, nor to intrude himself on others, because he has a gift for verse-making. If we recognize the common-sense which says that money is better than a punctilio, we may also sympathize with the nobler scorn which refuses to let fame degenerate into notoriety. No one who even knows Mr. Thackeray only by his books, and has not the honor of an acquaintance which the first gentleman in the kingdom might be pleased to possess can doubt that he is a man of honor and high feeling. But he has made what, if judged on other than pecuniary grounds, appears to us a mistake. Against this mistake Mr. Tennyson has repeatedly protested, and we think that he has chosen the better part.

Maritime Law.

From the London Star.

Important changes, involving the progress of those principles which lie at the root of all freedom, are taking place quietly, without opposition and without much fuss. It is only a little more than two years since the representatives of all the great Powers of Christendom, except Spain and Mexico, solemnly concocted the means of fixing the rules of international right, as respects maritime law, in time of war. On those means they agreed; and the declaration of the plenipotentiaries at Paris, of the 16th of April, 1856, has taken its place in the record of the most notable international acts. It is quite true, that the United States, the second in rank of the maritime nations of the world, has refused to accede to that declaration, and upon grounds which seem to us irretragable.

The principle that the neutral flag covers an enemy's goods, and that the goods of neutrals are not seizable on board an enemy's ships, and the other principle that blockades, to be obligatory, must be effective, are not only entirely acceptable, but are pure unalloyed concessions to that spirit of justice between independent nations whose recent growth promises, happily, to render the scourge of war less frequent as well as less severe. The abolition of privateering in time of war must also be hailed as a large step in this progress towards Christian humanity; but it is obvious that the United States Government could not, without committing a suicidal act, give its assent to that abolition, unless it were accompanied by the essential declaration that the private property of the subjects of an enemy, on the ocean, was exempt from seizure. If the private subjects of a belligerent State are to be interdicted from hostilities against the enemy, it follows, in reason and in logic, that their properties should be held sacred. With that necessary addition, the United States Minister, the late Mr. Marcy, declared his readiness to accede to the declaration of Paris on this subject, but that it would be impossible for his Government, whose policy it is to allow its peaceful mercantile marine to increase and expand and keep its warlike navy at the lowest possible limit, to accept the declaration without it, thereby cutting off the only available arm it possesses for maritime war, while the great naval Powers of Europe, retaining their immense war fleets, were only surrendering what they could never have much need of. It yet remains to make this concession to reason and right, and to establish among all the naval Powers a code of maritime law during war which would protect on the high seas the property of peaceful citizens carrying on a beneficent commerce.

But as great a step in advance has been taken within the last month or so with respect to maritime law, or maritime pretensions, in time of peace. If we rightly understand the important announcement made by Mr. Dallas, the United States Minister here, at the commemoration, on Monday, of the anniversary day on which the States of America declared their independence, a most obnoxious claim of right, long maintained by Great Britain, and invariably resisted by every other Power, has been surrendered "frankly and finally." We speak of the so-called right of visit and search, the exercise of which by our cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico has been so near embroiling the two nations. In those acts of the British gun-boats, and in the negotiations which have followed, and which are now satisfactorily ended, the suppression of the Slave-trade was by no means the point in question. That is a special object which the United States Government profess to have as much at heart as ourselves. The real question at issue, as we said when these complaints first came across the Atlantic, was whether the claim of England, which in this case she practically assumed, of boarding by force vessels sailing under the flag of an independent State, was or was not a right by maritime law. It will be at once perceived that this is a far more important matter than the suppression of the Slave-trade by means of a blockading squadron. It involves a principle, while the blockading squadron is only an arrangement; and, although the words of Mr. Dallas are not quite precise as to what our Government has really conceded, we hope we may venture to congratulate the country on the entire surrender, in principle, of the claim of visit and search of merchant ships in time of peace. Mr. Dallas' words were, that the right of "visit and search of American vessels," under the circumstances named, had been "frankly and finally ended." Our doubt, which is indeed only slight, hangs on the use of these words, "American vessels." Construed strictly, that means that the claim is surrendered only as regards the United States, and retained as against the rest of the world. But surely Lord Derby, Lord Malmesbury and Mr. Disraeli cannot have taken so one-sided and indefensible a step as this. If the claim be a rightful one, it ought not to be surrendered at all; if otherwise, it must be surrendered with respect to all nations, and not those only who will not submit and whom we do not venture to bully. The parties to the quintuple treaty of 1841 for the suppression of the slave-trade, did, by that instrument, virtually concede a right of visit and search, but that is a very different thing from asserting such a right over vessels of a nation which has not conceded it. And by ending our arrogant claim as against America, if that is what has been done, we certainly abandon the principle, and can never again assume the insulting, high-handed position of making the British navy the police of the ocean.

Considering the right as really abandoned, and looking back at the history of the question, one cannot but feel astonishment at the obstinate persistence of the various Governments of this country in so offensive and untenable a claim. Over and over again it had been condemned and repudiated by the most eminent jurists. More than forty years ago, a judge—one of the most profound and the most luminous, perhaps, who ever adorned an English judgment-seat, Lord Stowell—in a decision given by him in the Court of Admiralty, declared the law of nations on this question. "No nation," said that great lawyer, "can exercise the right of visitation and search upon commerce and unappropriated parts of the ocean, except upon the belligerent claim. The right of visitation and search does not exist in time of peace. If it belongs to one nation, it belongs to all, and would lead to gigantic mischief and universal war." That is emphatic and clear. Nor do we understand how, when the question was fairly raised by the operations of our squadron in the gulf, and when the Government of Washington was determined that it should not be evaded, the Derby Ministry could do otherwise, with the opinion recently given by its Attorney-General, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, in the *Cagliari* case, affirming the identical doctrine laid down by Lord Stowell, than to frankly and finally end the claim and surrender it, not specially as regards America, but universally and on principle. If they have done so, as we are all but confident they have, the act is one which claims to have a solemn declaration and formal recognition; and as the plenipotentiaries are assembled now at Paris, what more appropriate and fitting opportunity could be found of placing this act upon official international record, and, we may make bold to add, of supplementing the declaration of April, 1856, by a clause absolutely exempting all private property, whether of neutral or of enemy, from capture during war?

Egyptian Mummy Rags in a Yankee Paper-Mill.

A correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, writing of the paper-mills at Gardiner, Me., says:

"Yesterday I visited, in company with Mayor Woods, (of Gardiner,) the two principal paper factories, and I was astonished in looking at the millions of pounds of rags piled up in warehouses or spread over acres of ground, to find that a portion of them *had recently arrived from Alexandria in Egypt*. They were the most disagreeable odoriferous old clothes that I have ever had the bad fortune to smell. This, doubtless, was owing to the fact that a part of them were in a damaged state. The Egyptian rags had been collected from all the corners of the Pacha's dominions—from the living and the dead. How many cast-off garments of Howadjis and Hadjis; how many tons of big, loose, Turkish, ragged breeches; and how many head-pieces in the shape of old doffed turbans, the deponent sayeth not. But the most singular and the cleanest division of the whole filthy mass came not from the limbs of the present generation of travelers—pilgrims, peasants, soldiers and sailors of Egypt—but were the plundered wrappings of men, bulls, crocodiles and cats, torn from the respectable defunct members of the same. What a scene to call up the grim past! And what a desecration too, to take the garments of the Pharaohs, Rameses, and of sacred bulls, holy crocodiles and pious cats, and, mingling them with the vulgar unmentionables of the shave-pated herd of modern Egyptians, to ship them to the other side of the world—to a land which Ptolemy's map had no room for—there to grind them up to the music of cogwheels and the falls of the Cobosse Contee! How little did the religious old Egyptians think that they were piling away stores for the future cash accounts of Turkomans, and that the linen folds which so carefully bandaged their holy dead, should one day make highly calendered paper. Mummy cloth as well as old rags of Italy, (how do they manage to produce so many rags there?) are ground up and come forth mingled in fond embrace and in the purest white. It has been ascertained that some of the Egyptian rags contain about 40 per cent. of dust and dirt. The dust doubtless consists of many fine particles of Pharaoh's embalmed subjects, but not a few of the modern rags seem to have been spread upon the sands at the periodical overflow of the Nile, and received a deposit of the fine earth that has washed down from the mountains of Abyssinia. This adds to the weight, but Yankees will not be sold twice in this manner.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Aug. 5.

Before the Hon. S. R. Betts, District Judge.

Two hundred and thirty-four boxes marked F, containing sugar, per schooner Eureka ads. The United States.—On filing consent to stipulate, signed by the United States District Attorney, and the terms being complied with, on motion of Messrs. Fullerton and Durning, proctors for the claimants, it is ordered that the above-described goods be discharged from custody, the stipulation for value in the sum of $7,252 to represent the said goods.

The bark Panchita her tackle, &c., ads. Benjamin T. Jones et al.—On filing claim and stipulation for claimants' cost, together with a bond under the act of Congress, in double the amount claimed, approved by the District Judge, on motion of Beebe, Dean and Donohue, proctors for the claimants, it is ordered that a copy of this order be delivered to the Marshal.

John Gaughran vs. 151 tons of Coal, (14,383.)—On filing a certified copy of the final decree rendered in the above-entitled action on the 13th day of May, 1858, with an affidavit of due service thereof on the proctor for claimants, and more than ten days having elapsed since the rendering of said decree and service of the copy thereof, and the said decree not having been fulfilled or satisfied—on motion of Charles D. Burrill, proctor for the libelant, it is ordered that H. C. Cady, the stipulator for the said claimants' costs and value, cause the engagement of his stipulation to be performed, or show cause within four days, or on the first day of jurisdiction thereafter, why execution should not issue against him, his goods, chattels, and lands, according to his stipulation.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Aug. 6.

Before the Hon. Judge Clerke.

Habeas Corpus.—An application was made by Charles C. Small for a writ of *habeas corpus* to be directed to the keeper of the City Prison, who, as is alleged, illegally detains the applicant, on the ground that he is a deserter from the ship *Sierra Nevada*. The ship having cleared, the order was made returnable forthwith. About an hour afterwards the Warden appeared with the applicant, made return to the writ, that he detained him by virtue of a commitment by Justice Osborne, directing him to keep the body of the prisoner as a deserter. His Honor discharged the petitioner on the ground that it did not appear by the return that the Justice had any jurisdiction in the matter.

Alexander B. McGlashan vs. Addison Rice and others.—Case settled.

James Blake vs. Jacob A. Van Riper.—Injunction denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

John Werder vs. Herman Scheib.—Motion denied, with $5 costs.

Certiorari.—A writ of *certiorari* was granted by his Honor this morning, directed to Police-Justice Kelly, commanding him to certify to the next General Term of the Supreme Court, his reasons for detaining one Simon Strauss on the alleged ground that said Strauss was a receiver of stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen, but which, as the petitioner avers, there is no proof of such being the fact, and that he is entirely innocent of any such offence.

MARINE COURT—Friday, Aug. 6.

Before Judge McCarthy.

M. A. Van Lier vs. August Bergen.—This suit was brought to recover the amount of three promissory notes, made by the defendant, and by him indorsed, to Geo. W. Stake. It seems that the defendant, after the making of the note, (which was in March, 1854,) suspended payment, and arranged with his creditors, Stake among the number, that they should take twenty per cent. in full for all the claims against him. Mr. Stake, as the defendant alleged, after the stipulation, passed the notes to Van Lier, who now seeks to recover the full amount. The evidence in the case was, that the creditors signed the stipulation on the condition that all the creditors should accept the compromise.

Only four of them signed, and the remainder who had not signed were enabled to, and did collect the full amount due them. The plaintiffs proved that the defendant had paid the twenty per cent. and had promised to pay the balance as soon as possible. His honor took the ground that the conditions of the compromise had not been fulfilled, and therefore the creditors who had signed the stipulation to favor the defendant should not be placed in a worse position than the creditors who had not signed the stipulation. Judgment was rendered for plaintiffs for the amount claimed, subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. already paid.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Washington Market, Friday, Aug 6, 1858.

MEATS.

The demand for Fresh Meat is restricted. Prices do not exhibit any important change. Pickled and Smoked Meats are held with more firmness, and are in fair request.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℘ ℔	12 @ 17
Beef, chuck roast, ℘ ℔	8 @ 12
Beef, second cut chuck, ℘ ℔	6 @ 10
Beef, porter-house steak, ℘ ℔	15 @ 18
Beef, sirloin steak, ℘ ℔	13 @ 15
Beef, rump steak, ℘ ℔	10 @ 14
Beef, corned ℘ ℔	4 @ 11
Mutton, hind quarters, ℘ ℔	10 @ 14
Mutton, fore quarters, ℘ ℔	6½ @ 9½
Mutton, chops, ℘ ℔	11 @ 14
Lambs, quarter	75 @1 50
Lamb, ℘ ℔	11 @ 14
Veal, hind quarters, ℘ ℔	9 @ 12
Veal, fore quarters, ℘ ℔	4½ @ 8
Veal, cutlets, ℘ ℔	13 @ 18
Pork, fresh, ℘ ℔	9 @ 11
Pork, salted, ℘ ℔	10 @ —
Pork, larding, ℘ ℔	11½ @ 12½
Pork, jowls, ℘ ℔	8 @ 10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25 @2 00
Soup Meats, ℘ ℔	4 @ 8
Smoked Beef, ℘ ℔	12 @ 14
Bacon, ℘ ℔	11½ @ 12½
Hams, ℘ ℔	12½ @ 14
Shoulders, ℘ ℔	10 @ 10½
Tongues, each	60 @ 81
Lard, ℘ ℔	12½ @ —
Lard, by the tub, ℘ ℔	11½ @ 12
Sausages, City made, ℘ ℔	11 @ 12
Tripe, ℘ ℔	6 @ —

POULTRY AND GAME.

Business in this line is somewhat brisker; prices, however, have not varied remarkably.

Fowls, ℘ pair	75 @1 50
Fowls, Buck's County, ℘ pair	1 00 @1 75
Chickens, roasting, ℘ pair	1 00 @1 25
Chickens, Spring, ℘ pair	50 @1 25
Spring Ducks, ℘ pair	75 @1 25
Spring Geese, each	1 25 @1 75
Turkeys, ℘ ℔	16 @ 20
Western Poultry, ℘ ℔	12 @ 15
Pigeons, Wild, ℘ dozen	1 50 @2 00
Pigeons, Squab, ℘ dozen	2 25 @3 00
Woodcocks, ℘ doz	4 50 @5 00
Woodcock, ℘ pair	75 @1 00
Snipe, Curlew and Merlin, ℘ doz	2 50 @3 00
Snipe, Dowitcher, ℘ doz	1 25 @1 50
Snipe, Ox-eyes, ℘ doz	37 @ 50
Plover, ℘ doz	3 50 @4 00

FISH.

The leading kinds are in fair request at steady rates for all save Codfish, Spanish Mackerel and Sheepshead, which are cheaper, as well as Striped Bass and Kingfish, which are dearer.

Salmon, ℘ ℔	37 @43	Weak-fish, ℘ ℔	— @ 8
Codfish, ℘ ℔	5 @—	King-fish, ℘ ℔	15 @18
Spanish Mackerel,		Sheepshead, ℘ ℔	18 @—
℘ ℔	— @37½	Blue-fish, ℘ ℔	8 @—
Halibut, ℘ ℔	10 @—	Black-fish, ℘ ℔	8 @10
Eels, ℘ ℔	12 @—	Sturgeon, ℘ ℔	— @ 8
Flounders, ℘ ℔	6 @—	Gr'n Turtle, ℘ ℔	15 @—
Porgies, ℘ ℔	6 @—	Herring ℘ bunch	12 @—
Sea Bass, ℘ ℔	10 @—	Mussels, ℘ ½ pk	12 @—
Striped Bass, ℘ ℔	12 @15	Frogs, ℘ doz	12 @37

Oysters, ℘ 100	50 @ 1 00
Oysters, pickled, ℘ 100	$1 25 @ 1 50
Clams—℘ 100	25 @ 50
Lobsters—℘ ℔	6 @ —
Crabs—℘ doz	25 @ —
Crabs—Soft Shell, ℘ doz	1 00 @ —
Salmon, Nova Scotia, Smoked, ℘ ℔	20 @ 22
Salmon, City smoked, ℘ ℔	16 @ 18
Salmon, pickled, ℘ ℔	12 @ 15
Codfish, pickled, ℘ ℔	4 @ 5
Halibut, smoked, ℘ ℔	10 @ —
Mackerel, smoked, ℘ ℔	10 @ —
Mackerel, pickled, each	6 @ 12
Alewives, ℘ 100	1 00 @ 1 25
Sounds and Tongues, ℘ ℔	8 @ 10

VEGETABLES.

New Potatoes are coming in quite freely and prices favor buyers. Green Corn is in better supply, and as there is a greater variety available, the range of prices is wider. Turnips, Onions, Cucumbers, Okra, Beans and Squashes are lower. Carrots, Green Peas and Leeks are rising gradually. In prices of other kinds, no important variation is discernible. The general inquiry is considered good for the season.

Potatoes New L. I. and N. J., ℘ bbl.	2 00 @3 00
Potatoes, New L. I. and N. J. ℘ bushel	75 @1 00
Potatoes, New, half peck	15 @ 18
Green Corn, ℘ 100 ears	75 @1 25
Green Corn, ℘ dozen	10 @ 15
Turnips, New, ℘ doz. bunches	50 @ —
Turnips, New, ℘ bunch	4 @ 5
Carrots, New, ℘ doz. bunches	37 @ 50
Carrots, New, ℘ bunch	4 @ 5
Beets, New ℘ doz. bunches	50 @ —
Beets, New, ℘ bunch	5 @ —
Onions, ℘ doz. strings	75 @ —
Onions ℘ string	7 @ 8
Onions, new, ℘ half peck	18 @ 25
Onions, new, ℘ bunch	4 @ 5
Okra, ℘ 100	62½ @ —
Okra, ℘ doz	8 @ 9
Cabbage, new, ℘ dozen	50 @1 00
Cabbage, new, ℘ head	5 @ 10
Tomatoes, ℘ basket	1 25 @2 25
Tomatoes, ℘ quart	12 @ 15
Green Peas, ℘ bbl	4 50 @ —
Green Peas, ℘ bushel	1 50 @ —
Green Peas, ℘ half peck	20 @ 25
Beans ℘ peck	25 @ —
Cucumbers, ℘ dozen	9 @ 12½
Parsley, ℘ bunch	2 @ 3
Mint, ℘ bunch	2 @ —
Leeks, ℘ bunch	8 @ —
Garlic, ℘ bunch	10 @ —
Garlic, ℘ doz	1 00 @ —
Egg Plants, each	10 @ 12½
Salad, ℘ doz. heads	12 @ 37
Salad, ℘ head	2 @ 3
Squashes, ℘ bushel	75 @1 00
Squashes, each	4 @ 6
Watermelons, each	30 @ 75
Muskmelons, each	10 @ 18

FRUIT.

The supply of Peaches is increasing. Delaware is beginning to send them forward freely. Some very poor-looking lots are also in from New Jersey. Prices keep up well, especially for fair to prime,—these being in lively request. Plums are scarce and high. Cherries have about disappeared. Raspberries are less abundant and are dearer. New Apples and Pears are arriving more freely, and are decreasing in value. Foreign fruit present no remarkable change. The assortment of Pineapples is less attractive. Bananas are nearly all gone.

Peaches, ℘ basket	$1 75 @5 00
Peaches, ℘ quart	12 @ 50
Plums, ℘ quart	18 @ 37
Currants ℘ ℔	6 @ 12
Raspberries, ℘ basket	8 @ 10
Blackberries, Lawton, box	— @ 30
Blackberries, New-Rochelle ℘ basket	15 @ —
Blackberries, common, ℘ quart	12 @ 18
Whortleberries ℘ quart	10 @ 18
Apples, new ℘ half-peck	25 @ 50
Pears, new, ℘ basket	75 @4 00
Apricots ℘ doz	12 @ 37
Oranges, ℘ box	3 25 @4 00
Oranges, ℘ dozen	25 @ 50
Lemons, ℘ box	2 50 @5 00
Lemons, ℘ dozen	12½ @ 37½
Pine Apples, ℘ dozen	50 @2 50
Pine Apples, each	5 @ 25
Cocoanuts, ℘ 100	2 00 @2 50
Cocoanuts, ℘ doz	25 @ 37
Figs, ℘ box	40 @ 60
Figs, ℘ ℔	12 @ —
Dates, ℘ ℔	10 @ —
Raisins ℘ ℔	12 @ —
Raisins, Bunch, ℘ box	2 50 @2 75
Currants ℘ ℔	12 @ —
Preserved Ginger, ℘ jar, about 6 ℔s	1 00 @ —
Green Ginger, ℘ ℔	25 @ —

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Eggs are more plenty and are cheaper; otherwise, no new features are discernible in this line.

Butter, State, by the tub, ℘ ℔	15 @ 22
Butter, State, ℘ ℔	18 @ 24
Butter, Orange County	23 @ 25
Butter, Orange County by the pail, ℘ ℔	22 @ 24
Butter, Ohio, ℘ ℔	14 @ 21
Cheese, fair to good old, ℘ ℔	6 @ 10
Cheese, new, ℘ ℔	6 @ 10
Cheese, imitation English, ℘ ℔	15 @ 18
Eggs, eight for	12 @ —
Eggs, seventeen for	25 @ —
Eggs, seventy-two for	1 00 @ —
Honey, Cuba, ℘ can	50 @ —
Honey, Cuba ℘ bottle	25 @ —
Honey, pure Northern, ℘ bottle	31 @ 75

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ℘ doz	25 @ 35
Mangoes, each	3 @ 6
New-York Peppers, ℘ 100	37 @ 50
Gherkins, ℘ 100	25 @ 75
Pickled Onions, ℘ quart	12 @ —
Horse Radish, ℘ bottle	8 @1 00
Horse Radish, dry, ℘ ℔	25 @ —
Sauer Kraut, ℘ quart	6 @ —
Sardines, ℘ box	25 @ 50
Catsup, ℘ bottle	6 @ 25
Catsup, ℘ gallon	37 @ —
Pearl Barley, ℘ ℔	8 @ 14
Split Peas, ℘ quart	9 @ —
White Beans, ℘ quart	8 @ —

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: Thomas B. Way, stand No. 21; Fuller & Baker, stands Nos. 128 and 160; Packer & Knapp, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. Hiscox, stands Nos. 306 and 307; Joseph Forsyth, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. Wilcox, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. Lichtenstein, stands Nos. 165, 445 and 446; Mrs. Cronin, stand No. 155; J. Lynch, stand No. 3; J. Cameron, stands Nos. 146 and 147, G. Marzolf & Co., stands Nos. 97 and 98.

New-York, Friday, Aug. 6, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.
Ashes, bbls	46	6	—
Flour, bbls	8,800	1,895	1,185
Wheat, bushels	48,179	—	—
Corn, bushels	30,706	—	3,386
Oats, bushels	1,300	—	—
Feed, bags	—	872	—
Provisions, pkgs	7	—	285
Whisky, bbls	881	50	55

ASHES—Are in moderate demand, at uniform rates: $6 for Pots, and $6 12½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s; sales, 50 bbls.

COFFEE—Is very quiet, yet firm, to-day; sales 80 bags Java, at 15c.; a small lot of Maracaibo, at 12¼c.; and 50 bags Gonaives, at 10¼c., ℘ ℔., usual terms. We quote: Rio, ordinary to prime, at 9½c.@11¾c.; Maracaibo, 11c.@13; Laguayra, 11c.@11¾c.; Bahia, 9c.@9½c.; all four months; Java, 15c.@16c., six months; and St. Domingo 9½c., cash, ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Continues inactive, at previous quotations. Sales 650 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O.& Tex.
Ordinary	10½	10⅝	10⅝	10¾
Middling	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Middling Fair	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13⅝
Fair	13⅞	14	14⅛	14¼

DYEWOODS—100 tons St. Domingo Logwood were sold at private bargain.

FIRE CRACKERS—Sales 1,000 boxes Canton, 40 packs, on private terms.

FISH—Dry Cod are in fair request, at steady prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,600 qtls., including Western Bank, at $3 37½, and George's do., at $3 75@$3 87½ per cwt. Mackerel and Herring have not varied much.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour continues to improve, influenced by the limited supply of reliable brands available. The demand runs mainly on these,—and holders are thereby enabled to get firmer rates. Rejected Flour still forms the bulk of the stock here, and as it is not much inquired for, prices are not so buoyant, or so regular, as for reliable brands; sales 16,500 bbls., in lots, including Rejected Superfine State at $3 80@$4; do. extra do. at $4 15@$4 35, and the following standard brands at our quotations:

Superfine State	$4 25 @$4 35
Extra State	4 55 @ 4 70
Superfine Indiana, Michigan, &c	4 25 @ 4 40
Superfine Ohio	4 35 @ 4 40
Fancy Ohio	4 50 @ 4 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50 @ 4 60
Extra Ohio	5 00 @ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 75 @ 4 90
Extra Genesee	5 30 @ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00 @ 6 75

Canadian is in demand at strengthening rates; sales 530 bbls., in lots, at from $4 55@$5 50 for low to choice extra ℘ bbl. Southern is improving in demand and value. Sales 2,450 bbls., at $5 05@$5 25 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $5 30@$7 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 05@$3 70 for fine to superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $4 20@$4 30 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Sales have been reported since our last of 30 half pipes Cognac Brandy at $2 75@$4 50; 30 do Rochelle do. at $1 25@$2; 20 puncheons St. Croix Rum on private terms; 140 qr. casks Burgundy Wine at 90c.@$1; and 50 do. Sicily do. at $1 ℘ gallon.

FRUIT—Sales 300 boxes Layer Raisins at $3 12½; 200 boxes Bunch do. at $2 50 ℘ box; 100 casks Currants at 7¾c.@8¾c.; and 10 cases Citron at 16½c., ℘ ℔.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good request at firmer rates for sound, clean parcels, of which the supply is light; sales 62,500 bushels, including good white Canadian at $1 20; ordinary to good white Western at $1 10@$1 18; mixed Wisconsin at $1 09; good ordinary to fair red Western (Winter,) at $1 10@$1 12, unsound to good Milwaukee Club at 90c.@$1, and new Wheat part red Jersey, at $1 30 ℘ bushel. Corn exhibits no really new feature. The stock of unsound and inferior lots is diminishing, and prices for such are generally stiffening. Sound Corn is in moderate supply and demand at rather languid prices. Sales 43,000 bushels, at 69c.@80c. for unsound mixed Western; 82c.@90c. for very inferior to good mixed Western; 90½c. for mixed Southern; and (nominally) previous quotations for white and yellow Southern ℘ bushel. Rye is in demand at 82c.@83c., and is generally held at 85c. ℘ bushel. Nothing really new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats are in good request and are firm; Western, 48c.@50c.; Canadian, 47c.@49c.; State, 47@49c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 42c.@46c.; Southern, 34c.@42c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—Sales 800 bales for shipment, at 40c.@50c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Have been quite active this week at full prices. Holders are not offering their stocks freely, as they anticipate better prices in the Fall. The principal sales have been: 8,000 Dry Bahia, 21½c., 6 months; 20,000 Zanzibars, 17½c.; 6,000 Tampico, 21c.@21½c., 6 months; 3,000 Rio Grande, 24c.; 1,500 Savanilla, 16½c.; 1,000 Bogota, 20c.

HOPS—Sales 45 bales, at 5½c.@7c. ℘ ℔.

LEATHER—Sole Leather has been in fair demand this week and prices remain unchanged. The week's movements have been as follows:

SOLE.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts, sides	54,200	6,000
Sales, sides	68,600	8,800
Stock at the close, sides	130,000	25,000

LIME—Rockland: 65c. for Common, and 90c. for Lump, ℘ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is fair at strengthening prices: New-Orleans, 48c.@50c.; Porto Rico, 37c.@42c.; Cuba Muscovado, 33c.@38c.; Clayed Cuba, 29c.@32c., ℘ gallon, usual terms. Sales 250 hhds. Porto Rico at 40c.@41c., with 50 hhds. and 35 bbls. Cuba Muscovado at 35c.@37c. ℘ gallon, usual terms.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is dull and heavy. 100 bbls. were sold at $3 56¼ ℘ 280 ℔s. Spirits Turpentine is moderately inquired for at yesterday's prices. Sales 250 bbls., in lots, at 44½c. ℘ gallon. Tar and Pitch are unaltered. Common Resin is quiet at $1 50, afloat, and $1 55, delivered from yard, ℘ 310 ℔s. The sales of other kinds of Resin embrace 150 bbls. No. 2 at $1 90, in yard, and 350 bbls. White at $5@$5 50, ℘ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Whale is quiet, to-day, while Sperm is in fair demand at uniform prices. Linseed is dull and heavy, at 72c.@73c., cash, ℘ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $17 38@$17 50 for Mess; $19 75 for Clear; and $14 80@$15 for Prime ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand at uniform rates at 8½c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon is in request, including dry Salted Middles at from 8¾c.@10¾c. Smoked Muscles at 9c.@11c., and clear do. do. at 11¾c. ℘ ℔. Smoked Hams, 11¾c.@12c. Lard is salable and firm: 400 bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11¼c.@11¾c. for ordinary to Prime, ℘ ℔. Beef is in demand at buoyant prices. Sales 325 bbls., in lots, at $13@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14 75@$15 50 for extra do.; $11 50@$12 for Country Mess ℘ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $18 50@$19 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at 11c.@17c. for Ohio; 13c.@20c. for common to good State, and 17c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ℘ ℔. Cheese is selling moderately at 4c.@8c. for good common to prime, ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] tcs., [illegible] ℘ 100 ℔s.

SOAP—Small lots of Castile, here, brought 11½c. ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been remarkably quiet to-day. Holders, however, continued quite firm, and the only sales reported were of 130 hhds., all Cuba, within yesterday's range of prices.

TEAS—[illegible] the opening sale of the season. Prices were [illegible] heavy. The competition was not brisk. The bulk of the offering consisted of Green Teas. Some Java [illegible] by L. M. Hoffman & Co. [illegible]—Terms 6 months:

[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible] offering on easier terms, [illegible] for export. Domestic [illegible] 32 hhds. Kentucky, at 8c.@12c. [illegible] cases Havana, and [illegible] bales [illegible]

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls. at 26c.@26½c., closing at 26½c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued inactive. For Liverpool, engagements were [illegible] Cotton, 3-16d. [illegible] Flour, 1s. 3d.; Grain, 4d.@4½d. ℘ bushel. For London, 16 boxes Bacon at 15s.; and 100 boxes Tobacco at 2s. 6d. For Bremen, [illegible] Resin at 2s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LADIES' NATIONAL EQUESTRIAN CONVENTION [illegible] L. I., SEPT. 8, 1858.—[illegible] COMMITTEE OF STEWARDS FOR GRANTING THE AWARDS.

Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY,
Hon. FRED'K R. TALLMADGE,
Hon. ISAAC V. FOWLER,
[illegible]
Hon. GEO. W. VARIAN,
[illegible]
THOMAS PICTON, Esq.,
WILLIAM CAULDWELL, Esq.,
[illegible]
FRANK QUEEN, Esq.
THOMAS PHIP and PHILIP LEVY, Managers,
No. 131 Bleecker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FOUR SMALL FANCY SADDLE-Donkeys, imported from the Island of Malta, for ladies and children; also, three Maltese Jacks, [illegible] hands high, imported for stock. Apply at the stables of THOMAS M. [illegible], No. 11 Clinton place [illegible]

FOR SALE—TWO GAZELLES. FOR A COUNTRY PLACE. [illegible] No. 44 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOT AIR FURNACE, LARGE SIZE, [illegible] Cost $65 [illegible] at OLIVER'S Saloon, No. 104 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents: served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Last Man—Pocahontas.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—White Horse of the Peppers—Mischievous Annie.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Virginius—The Veteran Soldier—Rinaldo Rinaldini.

BOWERY THEATRE—Macbeth—Sketches in India—The Schoolmaster.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Wyman, the Wizard and Ventriloquist.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Jumbo Jum.

PALACE GARDEN—Corner Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street—Promenade Concert—Fireworks.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Northern Light* leaves N. Y. for Southampton. Aug. 7

The *Europa* leaves Boston for Liverpool ....Aug. 11

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

☞ The Vanderbilt Mail steamship *Northern Light*, Capt. Tinklepaugh, will sail to-day, (Aug. 7,) at 4 o'clock P. M. for Southampton, Havre and Bremen. The mails close at the Post-Office at 2½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

On account or the interruption of telegraphic communication with Trinity Bay, where the *Niagara* landed her end of the great Atlantic Cable, we are unable to lay before our readers, as we had hoped, any later intelligence in reference to the actual success of the enterprise than that published in the Times of yesterday morning. A dispatch from Port Hood *viâ* Cape Breton, received late last night, states that the line then was down, but that active preparation had been taken to have it put in working order again—which, however, might occupy all day today. Previous to the disarrangement of the line, numerous communications passed to and from Trinity Bay, and there is no reason whatever to doubt the truth or genuineness of the dispatch from Mr Field, as published yesterday. It is not considered probable that communication will be established before the early part of next week. Meanwhile, we continue this morning the publication of reports by telegraph and the mails of the proceedings in various localities indicating the general feeling of rejoicing with which the success of the undertaking is hailed. We also give a history of the enterprise from its inception to its consummation.

The screw steamship *Prince Albert*, of the new Galway line, from Galway at midnight on the 27th of July, arrived off Halifax harbor on Thursday afternoon, and reached her dock the next morning. She brings three days' later news, which, however, presents no feature of importance. Full details of the India and China news had reached England, but there was nothing additional worthy of report. A serious gale had occurred on the English coast, which occasioned considerable damage to the shipping, though no disasters to American vessels are reported. Commercially, everything seems to be very quiet. Cotton is quoted quiet, without any particular change in prices; while Breadstuffs were generally dull. Consols, 95¾@95⅞ for money and account.

It has been ascertained from an entirely reliable source, that one of the duties of Mr. Nugent, the Special Commissioner to New-Caledonia, who left in the California steamer on Thursday, is to make such representations to Governor Douglas as will induce him to mitigate the rigors of the policy of the Hudson's Bay Company, and of the servants of the British Government towards the miners and traders from the United States. He is also instructed to counsel the latter on the duty of obeying the laws of the country if they expect to be protected in their business pursuits.

The new Canadian Ministry formed by Geo. Brown, Esq., Editor of the Toronto *Globe*, resigned on Wednesday. Parliament met yesterday, when the announcement was made that the Hon. Mr. Cartier, in connection with the Hon. John A. McDonald, was forming a new Government, which would, probably, be completed to-day.

The returns of the Kansas election thus far received indicate a very heavy majority against the English proposition. In most of the precincts heard the vote is so one-sided as almost to be unanimous against it. The roads in the Territory are reported in very bad order, and consequently the returns come in very slowly.

A very destructive fire occurred in Waterbury, Conn., early yesterday morning, completely destroying the main building of the extensive brass and copper rolling mills of Brown & Brothers. The loss is estimated at from $70,000 to $100,000, only $20,000 of which is covered by insurance. The building is supposed to have been willfully set on fire. At Manchester, N. H, yesterday morning, a range of stables was burnt, together with twenty-eight horses.

The ship *Columbus*, of Richmond, Me, yesterday put into this port for orders and assistance, in charge of the mate, Captain Joel Hopper, her late commander, having died of fever on the 20th ult, and also one of the crew on the following day. Four of her crew are also sick. She is from New-Orleans, whence she sailed on the 18th ult., and is bound for Liverpool. She anchored in the Lower Bay.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday for the purpose of confirming the tax levy, but in consequence of the absence of Supervisor Bell, there was not the requisite majority in favor of taking it up, and the Board adjourned to Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

There was more business transacted yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, Recorder Barnard presiding, than has been done there for years. No less than twenty-seven cases were disposed of—burglary, grand larceny, assault and battery, forgery, &c., and the punishments in nearly each case awarded. In orde to clear the City Prison, and dispatch the criminal business, in this Summer weather, the Recorder commences his work early and sits till a late hour, an arduous task, but one of great public importance.

An affray occurred last night, in which a young Irishman, named Quinn, was dangerously, and it is thought fatally, shot by a Policeman, while in the discharge of his duty in quelling a disturbance. The particulars will be found under the appropriate heading.

The General Markets, yesterday, were firm for Flour and Wheat, each of which was in good request. No remarkable change in Corn or Oats. Groceries were very quiet, as was also Cotton. Provisions attracted considerable attention, including Prime Pork, which was dearer. In other branches of trade, no really new feature was discernable.

Beginning Rather Too Early.—The *Herald* has made a slight mistake in supposing that the Atlantic Telegraph is to be laid through that famous strait called Plum Gut, or at least the editor of that paper appears to be bent on receiving his dispatches in the Plum Gut fashion. He published a bogus communication yesterday morning announcing the arrival of the *Agamemnon* at Valentia, and the landing of both ends of the Cable, while no such news could possibly have been obtained, owing to the lack of the necessary mechanical arrangment on board the *Niagara* tos receive it. The public will know what degree of importance to attach to the *Herald's* submarine telegraphic dispatches hereafter, if the cable should ever be put in working order. The time to commence publishing bogus messages would have been after the cable had been fastened at both ends. It was very maladroit in our enterprising cotemporary to publish a dispatch announcing the arrival of the *Agamemnon* at Valentia, when a genuine dispatch in the same column stated that no intelligence from the *Agamemnon* would be received until both ends of the line had been landed and the two continents put in communication with each other. It was an unlucky piece of Plum Gutting which failed from not being undertaken at the right moment.

The All-Absorbing Topic.

Nothing was talked of yesterday but the Atlantic Telegraph, on 'Change, on the docks, in Broadway, on ferry-boats, in railroad cars, at the breakfast table, the dinner table, and the supper table, the all-engrossing topic of conversation was the Cable, and the great things it is to accomplish. The flags were displayed on the City Hall as though it were our national holiday, and the Mayor after having given out the word that as soon as he received intelligence of the arrival of the *Agamemnon* with her end of the Cable in Valentia Bay, he would cause a *feu-de-joie* of a hundred guns to be fired in the Park, unable to restrain his enthusiastic feelings, or fearful that the news might not prove as propitious as he desired, let off his salute late in the afternoon, causing many to believe that the anxiously looked-for good news had actually been received. The proposed illumination of the Merchants' Exchange and various other projected demonstrations of joy at the completion of the Telegraph, were very prudently and properly deferred until more definite intelligence shall have been received from Trinity Bay. In the meanwhile popular enthusiasm is at fever heat, and from every part of the country we have news of the spontaneous outburst of exultant gratitude at what has been done. Not the least remarkable exhibition of this excited feeling, was that at the assemblage of a party of grave divines, in the quiet town of Andover, in Massachusetts, who stopped in the midst of their dinner to sing Old Hundred, and to give thanks for the joyful news. Something of this remarkable expression of universal joyfulness is owing, doubtless, to the unexpectedness of the news; for after all there is nothing so wonderful in the mere accomplishment of an undertaking which has so long been regarded as entirely feasible by men of science and practical mechanics. While New-Orleans and St. Louis are within five minutes' call of New-York, there is nothing startling in bringing London and Paris within two or three hours' reach. But the making, certain what was before only regarded as possible, causes the imagination to stagger under the crowd of contingent advantages which may be the result of this vast enterprise. What the effect of the actual union of Europe and America must be, so far as transmission of intelligence goes, time alone can tell; but it can hardly be possible that there should ever be a war between two nations who are so united as England and the United States will be.

The sudden interruption of all communication with Trinity Bay, so soon as the first dispatch from Mr. Field was received, and before any intelligence of the arrival of the *Agamemnon* could be obtained, was most unfortunate. The public mind has been kept on the stretch of expectation for more than 24 hours, and we have nothing more positive to communicate now than we had yesterday.

Suum Cuique.

If to have discovered a wild new world has rendered the names of Columbus, Americo, Cabot, immortal, assuredly some portion of enduring fame is due to those who have just now bound the New World to the Old in a bond of intimate thought and friendly communion. Indeed, regarding the now happily successful enterprise in its American origin, and its indebtedness to American energy and resolve, unconquerable even amid what seemed to be mortal reverses, we might, indeed, assume to ourselves the bulk of the inestimable honor; and tolerate the enthusiasm of the College Sophomore who should see in the event a young and vigorous craft, newly built, newly equipped and furnished, buoyant with life, and hope, and vital with inexhaustible energies, throwing a line and taking in tow an effête and senile squadron of Old World ideas and Old World decrepitudes. But any such outburst of vanity and prejudice could be pardonable only in the College-boy. The man of calm and unprejudiced judgment will find the question profoundly difficult of solution, to whom the balance of credit fairly belongs. None perhaps will dispute that to the early courage and undaunted perseverance of Mr. Cyrus W. Field, and to the unflinching support of Mr. Peter Cooper, of this City, the merit of originating and urging the experimental part of the undertaking to a point ensuring financial success, is eminently due. The suggestion of a trans-oceanic line had been suggested in England, only to be abandoned as impracticable. Here the doubtful question was taken up for definite solution; the men we have named staked upon it their lives and fortunes; and the devotion of years has resulted in triumph. To them, therefore, the first place in a republican order of merit properly belongs. Next to them, it is impossible to award an excess of praise to the British capitalists who have pursued the enterprise through cloud and sunshine to its fortunate conclusion. No disaster discouraged them; no loss, however formidable, dismayed them. A mature confidence that the attempt must eventually succeed, and a resolve, at all cost, to be identified with its triumph, animated them from first to last. It would be difficult to find in the history of human enterprise, a more honorable display of liberality and courage than was exhibited at the recent meeting of the Directors, after the return of the *Niagara* to Ireland, when a fresh effort, at so late a period in the season, and after such overwhelming defeats, was resolved upon. The fact has no parallel save in the search for the lost Franklin.

But, while capital thus played its part, science figured in one no less creditable. To Maury belongs the credit of designating the practicable submarine plane, upon which the Cable rests; to Berryman, the credit of verifying the fitness of the plane for the purpose, by extended, repeated, and conscientious examinations. To Messrs. Whitehouse, Bright and Brett must be assigned a vast measure of approbation for the protracted, ingenious, and conclusive experiments, and the thorough experience and sound judgment which they brought to the construction of the Cable, to the composition of the batteries, magnets, and other machinery of Telegraphs, and to the machinery employed in lowering the wire to its submarine couch. Nor in this wholesale vote of thanks are we to overlook the munificence of the English and Colonial Governments, and of the Government of the United States in their concessions to the enterprise; nor the splendid recognition which the claims of Prof. Morse have met with at the hands of the French Emperor. All these are elements of aid and encouragement absolutely indispensable to the venture; and they have been as generous as they were well-timed.

Such are the participants in the fame which time will award to the creators of the Atlantic speaking and writing cable. How large the dividend each will receive it is impossible to pre-calculate. Posterity will indubitably look back with envy at the men of this generation who lived when the deed was achieved, and witnessed it. With what veneration must they regard its authors and finishers.

Alleged Frauds in the St. Louis Election.

The charge is made by the St. Louis *Democrat*, on the part of Mr. Blair, and denied by the *Republican*, that he has been defeated by spurious voting, and a lively controversy has arisen on this point, the drift of which may be gathered from articles copied in this morning's Times from those papers respectively. Some of the facts tending to throw light upon the case may be found in the following figures:

When Blair ran for Congress in 1856, the entire vote of his district stood as follows:

Blair	6,035
Kennet, Know-Nothing	5.549
Reynolds, Democrat	2,181
Total	13 765

At the election on Monday, the vote of his district stood as follows:

Barret, Democrat	6,718
Blair, Republican	6,122
Breckenridge	5.289
Total	18,129
	13.765
Difference in aggregate vote	4,364

Mr. Blair's vote was very nearly the same on Monday last, that it was two years ago. He gained 87, while Breckenridge gained 260 over Kennet's vote in 1856. Substantially then the Republican and American strength was without change, while the Democratic candidate runs ahead of the vote of his party in 1856 by 4,364, more indeed than the entire Democratic vote of that year.

The American vote was considerable, falling short of Mr. Blair's only by 833. As it is conceded that on the question of Emancipation the Republicans and Americans did not differ, it seems strange that their forces could not be united sufficiently to beat a candidate who goes in with a majority of 4,000 against him. It is stated, how truly we know not, that Mr. Blair's friends gave umbrage to the Americans by openly courting the foreign vote, which in St. Louis is very large, and by exhorting the Irish to rally for the purpose of "crushing the Know Nothings." The Irish did rally, and with crushing effect, as the Republicans found when the votes came to be counted.

We see it intimated that Mr. Blair may conclude to contest the election of Barrett on the ground of spurious voting.

Canadian Politics—Resignation of the Brown Ministry.—Mr. Brown enjoyed the Premiership but a very short time. On Monday his Ministry was announced. A no-confidence motion passed the Legislative Council the same day, and the House of Assembly on Tuesday. Mr. Brown then appealed to the Governor-General for a dissolution of Parliament and a new election. Sir Edmund Head refused. On Wednesday the resignation of the Brown Ministry was announced, and Mr. Galt, the member for Sherbrooke, was sent for to form a new Administration. Mr. Brown will, doubtless, let Sir Edmund and the new Ministry hear from him occasionally.

An Old Impromptu Slightly Altered for the Present Occasion.

The news from two Continents now,
Is sent through the depths of the sea,
While the fishes, all wagging their tails,
Cry, Gracious, how wise we shall be!

Amusements.

The Mammoth Festival.—With weather like the present to make us yearn for green fields and cool breezes, the mere promise of a pic-nic is something with which to invigorate the wilted fancy. Our readers must not forget (it is scarcely likely that they will) the Mammoth Musical Festival which stands good for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. The grounds were never in such admirable condition; the sward never so green and fleshy. Every arrangement has been made to secure a perfect entertainment, and of the kind it will unquestionably be the best we have ever had in this City. The first day's proceedings include a concert with the Colossal Orchestra, an exhibition of physical perfection by a company of acrobats, a quantity of dancing, provided the dancers are in the vein, (five full bands are provided,) a general illumination by means of the Calcium light, and a grand display of fireworks by Messrs. Edge. We would suggest, with regard to the latter, that a piece be introduced commemorative of the successful submersion of the Telegraphic cable. It would hit the taste of the moment and be in itself an attraction.

A Second Edition of the Rutland Convention.—A call is in circulation for a "Philanthropic Convention, to overcome evil with good"—to be held at Utica on the 10th, 11th and 12th of September. It is understood that the purpose of this gathering is similar to that of the demonstration at Rutland, Vt., held in June. The leading spirit in the Utica affair is Andrew Jackson Davis, but it will not be wholly spiritual. The Free-Lovers are preparing for a new exhibition, on a large scale. The Convention is to be a "free" one, but with "philanthropic" tendencies. It will probably be a rich occasion.

City Items.

Masonic.—St John's Lodge, No. 1, having existed one hundred years, holding its warrant under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, of which the M. W. James Jenkinson, Esq, is Grand Master, and after the union of the two grand Lodges in June, there then being in the State three Lodges of the same name, this Lodge deemed it proper and have adopted the name of the Lodge of Antiquity, No. 11, the number being the first junior vacant number in the list of Lodges to which, by the Articles of Union, it was entitled. The principal officers of the Lodge are Vincent W. Bate, Master; Edward Cook, Chaplain; John G. Beck, Senior Warden; Thomas Dugard, Junior Warden; J. Theodore Baldwin, Secretary; William W. Nexen, Treasurer.

Another Libel.—The publishers of the *Sunday Mercury* were yesterday notified to appear before Justice Osborne and answer a charge of libel, preferred against them by Street Commissioner Edward Cooper, who complains of an article in the *Mercury* of the 1st inst. charging him with being pecuniarily interested in furnishing materials for the completion of the new Tompkins Market. The Justice required the parties to furnish bail for their appearance to answer the charge.

Found Drowned.—Coroner Perry held an inquest, Friday, upon the body of an unknown man found in the North River, near Castle Garden, and the Jury rendered a verdict of death by "drowning." Deceased was dressed in blue overalls, blue satinet pants, blue striped shirt, cowhide shoes, and is believed to have been a 'longshoreman. The body appeared to have been in the water about ten days.

The Republicans of the Tenth Ward have opened the canvass by the formation of a club in aid of the regular organization. They design to hold frequent meetings, and, by means of speakers and documents, to stir up the ranks. The officers are: H. S. Smith, Chairman, and Wm. Allen, Secretary.

The following report was made at the Central Park Police Office, last evening:

"Central Park, Third Beat, Friday, Aug. 6, 1858.

* * * * * * *

'At 5.45, the balloon 'Queen of the Air,' from Paterson, N. J., came to anchor near Eighth-avenue, at Sixty-third-street, discharged ballast, took in water, and at 5.55 weighed and stood to the southward and eastward, in good order and all well.

WM. H BARKER"

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company are preparing to start a weekly line of steamers to California. On the 20th instant they send the steamers *Star of the West* and *Granada*.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Prince Albert at Halifax.

FURTHER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Cotton Easier—Breadstuffs Dull—Consols 95 3-4@95 7-8.

By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Halifax, Friday, Aug. 6.

The screw steamship *Prince Albert*, Capt Waters, from Galway at midnight of July 27, arrived off Halifax harbor yesterday afternoon, and reached her dock here at 9 o'clock this (Friday) morning.

The advices by this arrival, by mail, are to the evening of the 26th ult., from Liverpool, and by telegraph from Liverpool and London to noon of the 27th.

The R. M. steamship *Arabia*, from Boston, *viâ* Halifax, arrived at Liverpool at 8 P. M. of the 24th.

There is no news of particular importance by the *Prince Albert*

Ex-President Pierce and lady arrived at Gibraltar from Cadiz on the 14th of July, and sailed again on the 17th in a French steamer for Marseilles.

A serious gale had been experienced in England, doing considerable damage.

The shipping on the coast near Liverpool had suffered considerably from it, but no American vessels had been reported as injured.

Mr. Barber, lately acting British Consul at Naples where he took a prominent part in the Cagliari affair, has been appointed Consul at Richmond, Va., *vice* Mr. G. P. R. James, who takes the Consulate at Venice.

It had been officially announced that Queen Victoria and Prince Albert would pay a private visit to their daughter, Princess Frederick William, at Potsdam, in August.

The customary Ministerial white bait dinner at Greenwich, in honor of the approaching prorogation of Parliament, took place on the 24th. All the Ministers were present.

The returns of the British Board of Trade for June show a continued falling off in exports, though not to the same extent as previous months, the diminution being £389,000 from June, 1857.

Count Cavour, the Sardinian Minister, had been on a visit to the Emperor Napoleon, at Plombieres, and a conference between them on the affairs of Italy is said to have taken place.

A Berne telegram says a Committee of the Council of States has unanimously recommended the rejection of the application of the Genoese Government against the expulsion or sending into the interior of political refugees.

The trial of Salerno, of Baron Nicotera, and others, charged with a revolutionary attempt last year, had resulted in seven prisoners being condemned to death, several others to twenty-five years in irons, some to less severe penalties, and many were set at liberty. Orders had been issued to suspend sentence of death, and it was thought the sentence would not be carried into effect.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO GALWAY.

[We are indebted to Mr. Lever, the gentlemanly proprietor of the Galway line, for the latest news by telegraph to Galway, which is appended.]

London, Tuesday, July 27.

The *Times* city article of Tuesday morning says: "The funds opened yesterday at a decline of ⅛, but closed with a partial recovery.

The Calcutta and China letters will be delivered this morning.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Lyndhurst called attention to the right of search question, and asked for the correspondence relative to the negotiations on the subject with the United States.

Lord Malmesbury said that an arrangement calculated to put a stop to the traffic in slaves under the cover of the American flag, and at the same time to avoid all causes of misunderstanding between the two nations, was in course of preparation, and would, he believed, accomplish the desired object.

Baron Rothschild took his seat to-day in the House of Commons amidst loud cheers.

From the Second Edition of the London News.

Advices from China are to the first of June and contain full accounts of the capture of the forts in the Peiho.

Negotiations having failed, the Chinese were attacked on the 19th May by the English and French, and the forts captured with much loss. The Chinese fought well. Ninety-eight guns were captured. The loss of the enemy is supposed to be very heavy.

The India dates are of Calcutta to June 19th. Oude was still very unsettled. The heat was terrific, and the British troops had suffered greatly. The sun has been more deadly than the enemy. The troops are being housed until the fierce heat is over. The season is the hottest known for twenty-five years.

Liverpool, Tuesday, July 27.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, was off the Irish coast this morning, and is expected here to-night.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Tuesday, July 27.

The sales of Cotton on Saturday noon and Monday were 14,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were to speculators and 1,000 bales for export. The market closed quiet but steady yesterday. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. say prices of all qualities are easier, though quotations are unchanged, while other authorities call the prices slightly lower. The estimated sales of to-day are 6,000 bales, the market closing dull, and buyers demanding a reduction.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Flour dull and prices nominally unchanged. Wheat dull, but steady at last quoted rates. Corn has declined slightly; White Northern, 32s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision Market is generally unchanged and steady. Lard is firm, at 57s. for refining.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Sugar is very firm, and prices are 6d. higher. Coffee is quiet, and rates unaltered. Ashes are quiet, at 35s. for both Pots and Pearls.

Spirits Turpentine is heavy at 40s.

Resin is steady at 4s.@4s. 1d. for common.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, Tuesday, July 27.

Breadstuffs are dull, but generally steady. Sugar is firm and prices slightly higher. Coffee dull. Rice steady. Tea firm, but without any motion. Spirits Turpentine dull at 38s.@39s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

London, Tuesday, July 27—Noon.

Consols are at 95¾@95⅞ for both money and account. Money continues easier. Stocks better.

News From Kansas.

THE ELECTION—HEAVY VOTE AGAINST THE ENGLISH PROPOSITION—INDIAN SKIRMISH, &C.

St. Louis, Friday Aug. 6.

Leavenworth advices of the 3d, per steamer *Ben. Lewis*, to Booneville, 5th, have been received. Atchison County gives 327 majority against the English proposition; Doniphan County gives 568 majority against it; Quindaro gives 16 votes for, and 146 against the proposition; Easton, 41 for the proposition and 60 against it; Delaware gives 65 for and 100 against the proposition. The majority in Leavenworth County, as far as heard from, is 1,614 against the proposition. The vote in Larimer was 4 accepted, 718 rejected; and in Franklin, 3 accepted, and 75 rejected. The roads are in very bad order and the returns come in slowly.

A skirmish took place about the 20th of July, in the immediate vicinity of Fort Kearney, between a small war party of Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, and the Pawnees. The assailants succeeded in surprising a party of Pawnees, killing three—among whom was the chief, and carrying off a large band of horses. A considerable force of Pawnees afterwards pursued the Cheyennes, recaptured their animals, and wounded several of their adversaries. There were 1,000 Pawnees assembled near the post for peaceful purposes.

General Harney proceeds to St. Louis to-morrow to take command of the Department of the West. Major Buell, Capt. Pleasanton, Surgeon Wright and Father Desonell returned with the head quarters. Major Barri's battery arrived this morning.

State Temperance Society.

Albany, Friday, Aug. 6.

The quarterly session of the State Temperance Society will be held at Utica on the 11th and 12th inst. Friends of Temperance throughout the State have been invited by a call to attend, as the meeting will be of importance. Western exchanges received at noon, are crowded with congratulatory paragraphs at the arrival of the Telegraph Cable.

Destructive Fire in Waterbury, Conn.

Waterbury, Conn., Friday, Aug 6.

A destructive fire broke out in this city between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, completely destroying the main building of the extensive brass and copper rolling mills of Brown & Bros, situated near the Naugatuck Railroad Dépôt. A great amount of brass and copper stock in the mill, all their heavy rolls and machinery, together with their engines, valued at $20,000 were rendered entirely useless. The surrounding buildings, owing to the stillness of the atmosphere, suffered no injury. Messrs. Brown Brothers' loss is from $70,000 to $100,000, $20,000 of which is covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Diplomatic Movements—Troops in Washington and Oregon Territories—The Treasury, &c

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, Aug. 6.

Mr. Yancey, of Georgia, has received his instructions, and will leave in a few days as Minister to Venezuela.

A New-Yorker who hails from Indiana, a special friend of Senator Bright's, receives the appointment to the Argentine Republic.

The Department of State has no information that General Jerez is accredited here as a public agent of Nicaragua. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Friday, Aug. 6.

Two thousand troops, equipped with the most effective arms known to the army, will soon be in the Territories of Washington and Oregon, and make a vigorous Fall and Winter campaign against the hostile Indians. General Harney will command the operations.

The receipts into the Treasury for the quarter ending on the 30th of June, were over $23,000,000, including $9,880,000 from customs, and $12,629,000 from Treasury notes. The expenditures for the same period were $22,730,000, including nearly $4,000,000 for interest on the public debt and the payment of Treasury notes.

Our Washington Correspondence.

CAMEO CUTTER VS. SIGMA—ANOTHER SIDE TO THE STORY OF "DIFFICULTIES IN THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE"—SIGNS AND WARNINGS IN THE HEAVENS—MR. SCHELL'S UNFORTUNATE COALITION.

From An Occasional Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858.

Again the clouds are gathering here, and already the birds of evil omen have come forth to shriek. Over the doomed heads of every federal officer in the City of New-York the sword of Damocles is suspended by a single hair,—and yet, in the madness of personal rivalry, *against* this "single hair" the men who stand below the sword are striking. Can they never be made to understand—will no counsel of friends—no suggestions of common sense convince them, that, with the removal of Mr. Schell, (towards which they are so frantically striving,) there will be forced on Mr. Buchanan the necessity of letting the guillotine descend on *all* who have taken part in this work of disorganization and disorder?

To all dispassionate lookers on, the sun at noonday is not clearer; and yet, in the letter of "Sigma," published in your paper of this date, and bearing only too many earmarks of its origin, we find folly courting folly's fate, and infatuation pressing with eager breast against the muzzle of the gun, to have the pleasure, forsooth, of playing with and tinkering the trigger! In all seriousness, in all candor, and not without sorrow for some friends amongst them, we assert, and have the means of proving, that the instrument so rashly played with will explode when least expected, and scatter destruction in those ranks where only the death of enemies is hoped for. If my previous letters are recalled it will then be understood both how and why *such* a necessity would be by no means disagreeable to the President.

All doubtful points apart, let us examine this pronunciamento of the so-called "Four members of Congress" (who will prove *five* on a little inquiry) as to points in it about which no doubt can possibly exist. It is an elaborate attempt to remove from their own shoulders the odium of having retained in office hundreds of political drones and wasps who should never have been appointed,—thereby directly excluding hundreds of live, energetic Democrats who alone have held the organization together for the past four years, and who are *entitled* to appointment, not as a mere matter of favor, but by a right not less justly founded than that under which these five members of Congress themselves draw salary. Mr. Kelly, at least, has not been rich so long that he should thus early have failed to consider the embarrassments entailed on humbler and less splendidly-rewarded fellow workers by disappointment as to the reception of places promised them and expected. He certainly knows the sweets of getting all he was ever supposed to be entitled to, and should, therefore, hesitate before inflicting on others a pain which the prodigal generosity of the Democratic Party, in his particular case, has left him unable to appreciate. Twice Alderman, and twice elected to Congress, it may be literally said of him that he owes all he is to his political connections; and he, more than any, should reflect that there are thousands of humble Democrats with equal, or even stronger, claims who would gladly receive education and support under the like favorable circumstances with himself. He should not always fail to stand by those who stood by him when he needed assistance; and should he forget all his other associates as readily as he forgot Judge O'Connor and John Quinn, his two earliest and most faithful friends, he will soon find few to regret that fate which ingratitude of this kind never fails to earn.

The best evidence that Mr. Kelly is deep in the present movement against your Collector may be found in the peculiar pains taken by the scribe of the four members to assure the public that "Mr. Kelly has nothing to say to it." If this were really the case, the "Four members" would be at special pains to make it appear that he was hand and glove with them; but as it is important for their purposes that the *fifth* man should carry water on both shoulders, we twice find Messrs. Cochrane, Ward, Sickles and Maclay pointed out as the four members in opposition. If Kelly were really hostile, every interest would make these four desire it to appear that he was their sincerest friend. But Mr. Sickles, we suppose, is quite self-conscious enough to be aware that no more damaging accusation could be leveled against the "*fifth*" or any other man's political character.

"Sigma" has been careful to assure us that the protests of the Four against many of the contemplated removals are "now on file in the Treasury Department." He might with truth have gone farther and stated that the Four (including another) were determined that "no changes of any kind" should be made, unless made at their own high dictation. It is just the same thing to oppose a removal as to oppose an appointment, and if "Sigma" will tell us any means of putting a second hundred apples into a box already filled and only capable of holding a hundred, without removing the hundred already in, we confess he will have taught us a "rule of three" which only this political *Rule of Four* could ever have made possible.

It is felt here and bitterly regretted amongst those who wish to see the Democracy of the Empire City strong, united and commanding that influence to which their numbers and position should entitle them, that but for Mr. Schell's unfortunate coalition with Fernando Wood those difficulties could never have arisen, nor could Messrs. Sickles and Hart have retained the vantage ground which now affords them the means of embroiling Mr. Schell with Howell Cobb and Howell Cobb with the President. It was this unhappy coalition which drove such men as R. J. Dillon, J. M. Marsh, Gershon Cohen, J. Y. Savage, Jr., Nicholas Dimond, H. F. Clark, P. W. Engs, Peter B. Sweeney and others of like mark and resolution, either openly to oppose your Collector in his suicidal course, or to remain neutral in a struggle of which Messrs. Sickles and Hart have reaped the exclusive benefit. Had it not been for the alternative of perpetuating the power of the late Mayor, the antecedents of the two last-named gentlemen would have excluded them from political fellowship.

But as it is—and to this point I recur in the sincerest spirit of friendly warning—the President is well aware that all other federal officials in the City of New-York—Mr. Schell alone excepted—have complete control over their own departments, and can remove or appoint without "consulting" any other authority than their own sweet fancies. The Collector from his position is supposed to be the immediate representative of the President; and Mr Buchanan has determined that Mr. Schell's action shall not be held in check at every turn by the peevish and interested remonstrances of subordinates who have "eaten up all their own cake" and are now crying, like soreheaded children, for "slices all round" from the untasted pudding of their elder brother.

I have no time for more at present; and seriously commending the above remarks to the attention of all who may be concerned,

I remain, very respectfully,

A CAMEO CUTTER.

THE FRASER'S RIVER AGENT—INSTRUCTIONS TO MR. NUGENT—THE INDIAN WAR IN OREGON.

Washington, Thursday, Aug. 5.

I learn that the instructions to Mr. Nugent, who left in the steamer to-day, requires him to confer with Governor Douglas and with our people to the end that the former may entirely abandon the system of restriction which he has adopted, and the latter may conform to such rules of police as may be necessary for the preservation of peace and good order. Mr. Nugent was also the bearer of dispatches from Lord Napier to Governor Douglas. The Administration is confident that the tax on miners and the prohibition to trade will be absolutely abandoned, and they have, I understand, assurances from Lord Napier to that effect.

The Secretary of War has determined to push the Indian war in Oregon and Washington vigorously. It is considered by the Government a large matter, and one requiring prompt and energetic action. It is the desire of the Department to have additional cavalry for the Walla Walla country, and if it be possible, several companies of that arm of the service will be ordered from Salt Lake. Q.

A Severe Thunder-storm Eastward.

Boston, Friday, Aug. 6.

A severe thunder-storm was experienced in Essex County this afternoon. A barn in Swampscott was struck by lightning and burned, together with the celebrated mare *Lady Suffolk*, valued at $2,000. A young man at Doversport, named Holders, was also seriously injured by the lightning, but may recover. A laborer was instantly killed at the same place by the lightning while working on a building. Mr. Ira Story was also struck and seriously injured. No further fatalities are reported.

Duel at New-Orleans—Suspicious Vessel.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

A duel was fought near this city yesterday between Major Henry and Joseph Howell, Esq. The former gentleman was wounded.

There are now 70 vessels lying at the Balize.

A suspicious looking schooner was seen recently in latitude 28° 60′, longitude 89° 20′. She was full of men, and had a swivel gun and other arms on board, and avoided all attempts to speak her.

Arrived to-day, ships *John M. Wood* and *Cr[illegible]*, from Liverpool.

Foundering of the Brig R. H. Rae.

Oswego, Friday, Aug. 6.

The steamer *Wellington*, just in from Kingston, reports the brig *R. H. Rae* of Hamilton with a cargo of wheat from Chicago, for Kingston, foundered in a gale, on Wednesday, near False Duck Light, and sunk in 100 feet of water. The Captain, his wife and crew escaped in a small boat and arrived safely at Garden Island.

The Canadian Parliament.

Toronto, C. W., Friday, Aug. 6.

Parliament met this afternoon, and the announcement was made that the Hon. Mr. Cartier, in connection with the Hon. John A. McDonald, was forming a Government, which would probably be complete to-morrow. The House then immediately adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Twenty-eight Horses Burned.

Manchester, N. H., Friday, Aug. 6.

Messrs. Hill & Cheney's extensive stables in this city were destroyed by fire this morning, and twenty-eight horses were burned. The loss is about $8,000.

The Yacht Squadron at New-London.

New-London, Friday, Aug. 6.

The New-York yacht squadron, under Commodore Edgar, arrived here at 2½ o'clock this afternoon and and anchored off the Piquot House.

Republican Congressional Nomination.

Cleveland, Friday, Aug. 6.

Hon. Edward Wade was yesterday unanimously renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Nineteenth District.

Sentence of a Murderer.

Washington, Friday, Aug. 6.

Charles Barrett, a Baltimorean, has been sentenced to be hung on the 22d of October for the murder of Reede Lewis.

U. S. Frigate Colorado.

Boston, Friday, Aug. 6.

The U. S. frigate *Colorado*, from Key West, is announced as below.

Sailing of the Prince Albert.

Halifax, Friday, August 6.

The steamship *Prince Albert* sailed from this port at seven o'clock this evening, for New-York. Weather cloudy, with a light north wind.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

Impositions upon American Shipmasters at Sagua la Grande—The American Consul Implicated.

We publish the following at the request of the large number of respectable shipmasters whose names are appended to the document. It speaks for itself:

STATEMENT.

The bark *Marmion*, of New-York, commanded by J. M. Salter, was chartered in Havana to proceed to the port of Sagua la Grande, there to load a cargo of sugar for New-York; the above sugar having been shipped on beard the bark *Samos*, and wrecked on Key Verdes. The *Marmion* arrived at Sagua la Grande on the 30th of June. Upon landing at said port, the Captain was notified that seven loaded lighters with the above wrecked cargo had been awaiting his arrival several days. It being difficult to procure lighters to discharge the ballast, the *Marmion* was not ready to receive cargo until the 10th of June. On that date, Mr. Thompson was served with a written notice of the fact, and the cargo was sent alongside. From that time until the 1st of July the cargo was received as fast as it could be stowed away and the vessel was loaded within her *lay days*. Upon the Captain demanding his papers from the *Consul*, (who is an *agent* for the said Thompson,) in order to proceed to sea, they were refused him until he would pay said Thompson $700 claimed by him for demurage on said lighters, during the time the vessel was discharging ballast. To this the Captain refused to accede, but proposed to the *Consul* to pay the sum under protest. This the Consul refused, and would not receive a protest from him, consequently Capt. Salter was obliged to pay the $700 claimed as demurrage before he could procure his papers from the American Consul to proceed to sea.

The American masters in port, upon being made acquainted with the above facts, called a meeting of said masters, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the charging of demurrage for lighters, as above, is wholly unprecedented in this Island, and is in direct opposition to the rules of maritime law, and thereby a *fraud* and *imposition* on owners and masters of vessels.

That the American consul, in withholding the papers of a vessel, in order to force a master to comply with his own *arbitrary measures*, and to serve his own private ends, is an outrage on American masters, as well as an insult to the Government which he represents.

Resolved, Believing as we do, that the success attending the collection of the said demurrage, will result in a rule in this port, hereafter demanding demurrage in like manner from vessels visiting this port, we the undersigned masters of vessels, do solemnly protest against the said *outrage*, and will severally oppose it in every lawful means until it is removed or rescinded.

Resolved, That the American Consul, Mr. ——, at this port, is totally unfit for the office of Consul; and therefore we, the undersigned, do respectfully request our Government to recall him, and send in his place a person who will look after American interests instead of prejudicing them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to Mr. Thompson, also to the Consul, and that they be published in the New-York Times, with our signatures attached. H. C. B.

Name.	Residence.	Vessel.
W. Gorptill	Cherryfield	Bark Sophia.
Oliver Thorp	Brooklyn	Bark Aug'ta [illegible]
Z. S. Wiley	Bucksport	Schr. Sea Breeze.
H. Orcutt	Brooksville	Brig Anna P[illegible]
George Morton	Waltham	Brig Leviathan.
J. Hassell	Belport	Brig Chas. Edward.
J. O. Robinson	New-York	Schr. A. E. Glover.
Franklin H. Cooper	New-York	Schr. Maria Jewett.
James Henderson	Boston	Bark Rienzi.
S. C Bailey	Boston	Bark Lauraetta.
A. M. Munson	New-Haven	Schr. S. Hotchkiss.
D. Warscom	Boston	Ship Messenger.
G. C Parker	Boston	Schr. J. P. Wetherill.
Geo W. Carlisle	Boston	Brig Abruanabah.
Eli Phinney	Centreville, M.	Brig Times.
Zenas B. Ellis	Searsport	Bark David Nickels.
James Farlie	Wells	Bark Marine.
H. C. Bacon	Great Barr'gton.	

The Slaver-Brig C. Perkins.—About four months since, the brig *C. Perkins*, it is said, was designedly sunk in the harbor of Havana, the object being to cover up the evidence of her having been engaged in the Slave-trade. It appears this vessel brought 533 negroes from the coast of Africa, and landed them at Havana. Previously, however, she touched at Sisal and landed eight of her crew, consisting of Spanish and Portuguese, and after the negroes had been landed, her American crew took the vessel to Campeachy. Upon her return to Havana she was sunk. Yesterday the brig *Albertina* arrived from Havana, bringing two witnesses against the aforesaid brig, who have been sent here by the American Consul. Their names are Francisco, a Portuguese, and Martinez, an Italian, both of whom were on board the *C. Perkins* on her said passage from the coast of Africa, and were landed at Sisal. They were placed in the custody of Deputy United States Marshal O'Keefe, until there is an investigation into the case.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Complete Success of the Enterprise Undoubted.

Interruption of Telegraphic Communication with Trinity Bay.

How the News is Received in the City and Throughout the Country.

GENERAL REJOICING.

Halifax, N. S., Friday, Aug. 6.

The orders of the Associated Press to hold open the lines between New-York and Trinity Bay, N. F., last night were received and complied with as far as this Province, but from some unexplained cause the Newfoundland Line closed, or at least ceased to work early in the evening, thus cutting off all communication with the cable at Trinity Bay. We have as yet no communication this morning with the Trinity Bay telegraph office, and have, therefore, nothing important to communicate in addition to the satisfactory report of yesterday from Mr. Field. Our last advices left the engineers and their assistants employed in getting the cable ashore at Bay of Bull's Arm. No doubt was entertained but that the *Agamemnon* had arrived at Valentia Bay, but as the telegraphic instruments for the transmission of intelligence have never been put on board of either vessel, there can be no actual communication, except by signals, until after both ends of the cable shall have been connected with the shore, which may require several days.

Interruption of Communication over the Land Line in Cape Breton.

Port Hood, (Cape Breton,) Aug. 6—8 P. M.

Early last evening the line between this place and Baddeck ceased to work, and has but just been repaired, and we now learn that the line is also down east of Baddeck and between there and Aspee Bay, which is the point where the Newfoundland Cable is connected with the land line. Active measures have been taken to have the line put in order, but this may occupy all day to-morrow, owing to the long distance between the telegraph stations and the nature of the country to be traversed.

Numerous communications passed to and from Trinity Bay yesterday before the line went down there, and there is not the slightest reason whatever to doubt the truth or genuineness of the dispatches from Mr. Field, as published yesterday, and the rumors of deception, trickery, &c., &c. have not the least foundation so far as we know or believe. The most perfect reliance is felt here and at every station upon the lines, that the Atlantic Cable had been successfully submerged between Ireland and Newfoundland, but there is no good reason to believe that the cable can be got in readiness to convey messages before the early part of next week, and by that time, at farthest, the land wires will be put in perfect order, and will be kept so.

The President's Response to the Dispatch of Cyrus W. Field, Esq.

Philadelphia, Friday, Aug. 6.

The President has given permission to the Associated Press to copy the messages referring to the opening of the Telegraph Cable:

Bedford, Penn., Friday, Aug. 5.

To Cyrus W. Field, Trinity Bay:

My Dear Sir: I congratulate you with all my heart on the success of the great enterprise with which your name is so honorably connected. Under the blessing of Divine Providence I trust it may prove instrumental in promoting perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations.

I have not yet received the Queen's dispatch.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Dispatch from Cyrus W. Field, Esq., to Mayor Tiemann—The Mayor's Reply.

The following correspondence is telegraphic:

Trinity Bay, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858.

Mayor of New-York:

Sir: The Atlantic Telegraph Cable has been successfully laid. C. W. FIELD.

Mayor's Office,
New-York, Friday, Aug. 6, 1858.

Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Trinity Bay:

Sir: Your dispatch has been received. I congratulate you myself, and for the people of this City, on the success of the great work of uniting the old and the new worlds by the electric telegraph. Science, and skill, and perseverance have finally triumphed.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

THE GENERAL REJOICING.

How New-York Felt and Talked Yesterday—Telegraph Offices Illuminated—One Hundred Guns in the Park and a Great Time Expected.

The success of the Atlantic Telegraph,—so excessively unexpected, and beyond the anticipations of any man who claimed even more than an ordinary reputation for sagacity, had its due effect upon our citizens yesterday. Perhaps it was more subdued than on the previous evening, and they did not manifest their joy in such wild extravagance of jubilation. After the blow comes the recoil. After the shock, the stun and the recovery. So yesterday, we took it philosophically, accepted it as the triumph of the century, or the centuries.—looked back upon Columbus, and wondered what would be his thoughts, if he knew it, and went about our business. But into the busiest moments the thought would intrude that the Atlantic Cable was laid. Merchants sold goods by wholesale, and book-keepers balanced books on account thereof, but the Atlantic Cable, deep as it was sunk in the ocean, was uppermost in their minds.

The ceremonies of yesterday were almost of a private nature. Of course New-York must do something, and she did it. The Mayor ordered one hundred guns to be fired in the Park, and they were fired. Two telegraph offices in Wall-street, and one in Madison-square,—House's line—were illuminated. A transparency from the Merchants' Exchange proclaimed that "*The triumph of the Ocean Telegraph was a new bond of union with a kindred people. Honor to the energy and perseverance of Cyrus W. Field.*" The American and English flags waved together in fervent amity. The Stars and Stripes entwined themselves lovingly with the Union Jack, and the spectators shouted applause.

Otherwise, nothing was done beyond universal congratulation. Everybody shook hands with everybody, and pledged the Telegraph in their own fashion. It was understood that the occasion was too great to be hurriedly dispatched, and that New-York, as the Metropolis of America, was to wait for her jubilant festival, her wild exultation, her gigantic holiday for the gigantic triumph, till the electric flash had really united the two countries, till the Queen had talked under the ocean to the President, and the President replied to the Queen—till London and Liverpool and Manchester were ready for the occasion—and then such a jubilation as was never yet seen! Such were the thoughts of our citizens yesterday, and our City will speak for herself some day next week.

But the Cable was the thread of every argument yesterday. Men did talk of other things, but their conversation, like ships at anchor, always swung round at last and pointed to the Cable. In the morning it was the chosen, selected and exclusive topic of all. Business men surrendered to it at discretion. Ladies fingered the goods they were selecting longer than usual, talking half the time of the Telegraph. The loafers on the grass in the Park, as if impatient that the thought of it, even they could not be rid of. Having talked of nothing else since Thursday noon, having supped on it, dreamed of it, breakfasted on it, people stalked out into the streets after dinner, panting as if for lack of air; hoping in the scraps of conversation they might hear to find something to divert their attention. The nervous feared they would grow monomaniacs; the Cable had chafed a channel into which every fancy rushed, as the water after a terrible rain turns into a gully in the bank, endangering the foundations. Would not somebody speak of the weather? Would nobody trot out his hobby and relieve them?

It was refreshing to hear a group talking of poor Branch. It was a shame, said the speaker, to shave a man's head and set him to cracking stone, for telling what he believed to be true, even if it were libelous. Nonsense, rejoined his companion, this sympathy for libelers is morbid and wretchedly demoralizing. No man's character is safe,—divorces would grow up like mushrooms, if you let such carrion loose. And then to think, chimed in number 3, that these lying libels may, the day they are published, be shot over to Europe and down almost to Cairo by telegraph.

There were great hopes of a chance gathering of venerable medical men, all members of the Academy of Medicine's Committee on "City-made Milk." Certainly no cooler, more dignified, more composed, or slower trinity ever met. The Board of Health, in June, had asked their advice on the question that then absorbed all attention, "Was Swill-Milk a Poison?" In July the Academy had voted to appoint the Committee. At the August meeting the Committee had invited all members in good and regular standing to furnish well authenticated facts, and by next Spring there is hope of a feeble report. Surely such men would avoid fast topics. "The great question," said Dr O. is, "Whether Caseine, in excess, is really a detriment?" Would it not be well wondered Dr. I., to correspond with some of the German physiologists—if it could only be done by the telegraph—and the next question was "Had the *Agamemnon* been heard from?"

A party around with tooth-picks came out of a restaurant, where they "charge extra for their potato-bread," discussing the delicious coolness of the gooseberry Heidseck, and the virtues of the burnt bean-coffee that set them on their legs again after so long a session, but unfortunately, one alluding to the plum-pudding, suggested the Plum-Gut dispatch, in which our obscure neighbor of the *Herald* had rushed the *Agamemnon* up Valencia Bay a day ahead of time, and our knights of the tooth picks charged in full force upon the Cable.

At the corner of Broome and Broadway there was quite a gathering of men—some dozen in all—of whom only 11 are seeking the nomination for Congress, the twelfth being bound to sit in the City Inspector's chair and handle the stealings of that noble department after the 1st of January next. Our sanitary reformer was cursing the stupidity of our sanitary regulations, which wickedly allowed 536 children to die last week—56 more than the week previous, even. Were the City decently kept, said he, not one in five of these innocents should have died. It is worse than Paris; London is—— "By the way," asked Mr. Brown, have they got anything later from the *Agamemnon?*"——and the handle of the sanitarian was off.

A clipper-rigged reformer in front of Stewart's had button-holed Mr. Firkin on what, reformer thought, was Firkins' only weakness out of Wall-street—the blindness of City Justice. Here, said he, "Pete Dawson goes up for three months only—the keeper of a slave pen that would disgrace Western Africa, while John Wills went up last Thursday for three months for stealing a brass key worth 10 cents! and John Doylan the same day goes up for six months for stealing four cents and knocking some pennies out of a man's hand, as he was counting them!" Firkins' eye in fine phrenzy rolled, as he thought how much he could make by knowing the price of Russian tallow a month in advance. "Six months," he exclaimed, "for stealing four-pence; by George! what punishment then would suffice for the wretch who should cut the Cable!"—and the clipper-built reformer saw that he was off.

The Cable betwitched everybody. The jewelers displayed their charms of cable sections, and sold all day as if it had been in the midst of the holidays. A newsboy dashed his somewhat damaged head piece in the gutter, and dashed off in the prospect of his increased gains, to negotiate for a shilling beaver that had long tempted him at a hatter's just above Genin's. The children that went out pic-nicing came back waving their flags, hurraing for the cable. Householders preparing to go into the country emptied their straw-beds in the streets, and the boys kindled them up into cable bonfires. The Cable, before it had been down a day, had bound all thoughts—all our people. There would be a terrible prostration if it should turn out that, after all, the other end had not been made fast.

Telegraphic Reports.

THE NEWS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

Albany, Friday, Aug. 6.

The interest in the Telegraph cable continues unabated, and every issue of the papers is looked for with anxiety. Much disappointment was felt this afternoon at the failure to receive further news from Trinity Bay. To-night the Telegraph Office and *Evening Journal* Building are brilliantly illuminated, and variegated lamps are suspended from the Telegraph posts in the city. The illumination attracts much attention, and great enthusiasm is manifested.

Troy, Friday, Aug. 6.

Two hundred guns are being fired here this evening in honor of the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable. The telegraph office is brilliantly illuminated, as are also the newspaper offices of the *Budget*, *Whig*, and *Times*, and other places of business and private residences. Bonfires are blazing, bells are ringing, rockets and fireworks generally are being set off in profusion, and there is a general rejoicing.

Utica, Friday, Aug. 6.

This evening the Morse Telegraph Building in this city was brilliantly illuminated and decorated with the American and British flags, in honor of the laying of the Atlantic Cable. The *Herald* and *Evening Telegraph* newspaper offices, and other places of business, were also illuminated, as was also the office of the American Express Company, and bonfires were numerous in the streets. An immense crowd gathered near the Morse Telegraph Office, and Hon. Thos. R. Walker was called to preside. Brilliant speeches were made relative to the great achievement by Rev. Dr. Lincoln, Mayor Conkling and Ex-Governor Seymour. The Utica Brass Band discoursed triumphal music. Guns were fired, and a fine display of fireworks closed the celebration, which was impromptu, but spirited and general.

Syracuse, Friday, Aug. 6.

Several public buildings and many private offices are brilliantly illuminated. A brass band serenaded the telegraphers, and a military company paraded in honor of the occasion. Bonfires were lighted, cannon fired, and several spirited speeches were made upon the balcony in front of the telegraph office, and hearty cheers were given for the Atlantic Cable, Queen Victoria and Mr. Cyrus W. Field.

Rome, Friday, Aug. 6.

The success of the Atlantic cable was celebrated in Rome to-night by bonfires, firing of guns, illuminations, etc. The *Sentinel* and *Citizen* and Morse Telegraph offices, and other places, were brilliantly illuminated, and the Rome Brass Band played many airs on the balcony of the Morse Telegraph office. There was a great turn-out.

Rochester, Friday, Aug. 6.

A feeling of glorification, in connection with our sister cities, also seized our citizens this evening, and much excitement prevailed in the streets. The telegraph office was brilliantly illuminated, and its front draped with American and British flags. A crowd hung about the office till a late hour, mingling their congratulations with deafening cheers. A demonstration of the citizens generally is to come off on the receipt of the Queen's message.

THE NEWS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Friday, Aug. 6.

The city authorities have directed the Light Artillery to fire one hundred guns on the Common at noon to-day, in honor of the success of the Atlantic Telegraph. All the city church bells will also be rung at the same hour.

12 o'clock, Noon.—The noon hour was struck, to-day, on all the bells in this city connected with the Fire-Alarm Telegraph, from the office of the American Telegraph Company in Portland. This novel feat indicates the practicability of the simultaneous ringing of the bells throughout the world. The event was instantly followed by the ringing of the bells in honor of the Atlantic cable.

Boston, Friday, Aug. 6—10 P. M.

The office of the American Telegraph Company, in this city, No. 31 State street, and the building occupied by Palmer's General Telegraph and News Room, No. 83 State-street, were brilliantly illuminated, this evening, in honor of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. Immense crowds gathered around the buildings, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. Bands of music were in attendance and discoursed the most enlivening strains.

Worcester, Mass., Friday, Aug. 6.

A salute of one hundred guns and all the bells in the city were rung at noon to-day in honor of the success of the Atlantic Cable. In the evening the office of the American Telegraph Company was brilliantly illuminated, and a band of music played soul-inspiring music from the balcony of the Lincoln House. Everybody in the city is rejoicing.

Northampton, Mass., Friday, Aug. 6.

The news of the success of the Atlantic Telegraph Expedition caused loud demonstrations of joy. Large extra editions of the *Courier* were issued, which were quickly bought up and eagerly read. A salute was also fired at East Hampton in honor of the great event.

THE NEWS IN RHODE ISLAND

Newport, R. I., Friday, Aug. 6—6 P. M.

The bells here are ringing a merry peal in honor of the laying of the Telegraph Cable, and a salute of 100 guns is being fired by the Newport Artillery.

THE NEWS IN NEW-JERSEY.

Long Branch, N. J., Friday, Aug. 6,
United States Hotel.

The guests of this house are overjoyed at the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph cable, and are going to fire at 4 o'clock this afternoon in honor of the great event.

Newark, N. J., Friday, Aug. 6.

The office of the New-York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania Telegraph Company in this city is brilliantly illuminated this evening, in honor of the laying of the cable across the Atlantic Ocean. From many private dwellings fireworks are also being let off and among the people generally all is gladness and enthusiasm.

THE NEWS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Pittsburg, Pa., Thursday, Aug. 6.

The Telegraph Office in this city is brilliantly illuminated, this evening, in honor of the Atlantic Telegraph. An immense crowd surrounds the office, while a band in attendance is playing national airs.

THE NEWS IN OHIO.

Cleveland, Friday, Aug. 6.

One hundred guns were fired here this evening in honor of the success of the Telegraph Cable.

THE NEWS IN INDIANA.

Evansville, Ia., Friday, Aug. 6.

The news of the Atlantic Telegraph success was received here yesterday, and occasioned the greatest excitement and rejoicing. Fifty guns were fired to celebrate the event.

THE NEWS IN MICHIGAN.

Detroit, Mich., Friday, Aug. 6.

One hundred guns are being fired here this evening, in honor of the success of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise.

THE NEWS IN WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee, Friday, Aug. 6.

There was much enthusiasm displayed here yesterday at the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable. All the telegraph offices, the buildings of the *Daily Wisconsin*, and many other buildings were splendidly illuminated in the evening. There were also fireworks, music, a military parade and firing of guns. It caused great sensation in the city.

THE NEWS IN IOWA.

Dubuque, Friday, Aug. 6.

Every one was overjoyed yesterday, when the news reached us that the Atlantic cable had proved successful. The telegraph offices, the office of the *Daily Herald*, and other buildings were all illuminated in honor of the event.

THE NEWS IN KENTUCKY.

Louisville, Friday, Aug. 6.

Great enthusiasm was exhibited yesterday, in this city, at the announcement of the success of the Atlantic Ocean Telegraphic Cable. Our people at first doubted the accuracy of the news, but when they were finally assured of its correctness, they exhibited equal astonishment and enthusiasm. All our telegraph offices were illuminated.

THE NEWS IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

St. John, N. B., Friday, May 6.

Every effort has been made here by the citizens generally to celebrate this day. A general holiday has been given to all. Salutes are being fired and flags are flying everywhere. There will be to-night a general illumination, a great display of fireworks, and a grand torch-light procession. On no occasion, within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, have all classes of the people been so intensely excited as now.

St. John, N. B., Friday, August 6—10 P. M.

We have just ended a most brilliant display of fireworks, and the city has been in a perfect blaze. The firemen have turned out in great numbers in one of the finest torch-light processions ever witnessed by the citizens of this place and are now firing a salute. Every yard of bunting has been flying from the engine-houses, and many of the warehouses and private dwellings are brilliantly illuminated. The people, one and all, are rejoicing. Cyrus W. Field is everywhere blessed as the benefactor of the whole human race.

THE PRESS EXULTANT.

How the News is Received.

Our exchanges are filled with exultant announcements of the accomplishment of the Telegraphic enterprise. We give extracts from some of the jubilant editorials in which our cotemporaries glorify the event by way of indicating the intensity of the public enthusiasm.

COLUMBUS—XERXES—CANUTE.

Since the discovery by Columbus, there has been no attempt of man so audacious, no project of science so bold, and no event in history so important, as that which we chronicle this morning. The mind can hardly realize the fact of a means of instantaneous communication having been established between two worlds, so long unknown to each other, separated by waters so vast and by perils of transit so prodigious and proverbially formidable. The presumption of Xerxes, when he undertook to chain the sea, and lashed it with thongs when it refused to be bound by his shackles; or of Canute, when he forbade the tide to rise in his presence, does not seem more preposterous than this modern attempt to span the ocean with a cable; and from none of its feats does science rise more sublime over the presumption of ignorance than in confidently projecting, in perseveringly prosecuting, and triumphantly accomplishing this most stupendous of its undertakings.—*Washington Union.*

DR. LARDNER OF NO ACCOUNT.

Whether Dr. Dionysius Lardner did or did not demonstrate, to the entire satisfaction of himself and others, the utter impracticability of crossing the ocean by steam, is a matter now of no consequence whatever. That quite a number of very learned, and very scientific gentlemen, did express such an opinion; that they shook their wise heads, and shrugged their wise shoulders, and wondered that men of sense could be found to embark in enterprises so chimerical, the columns of the public journals, at a period by no means remote, sufficiently attest. But the feat was accomplished, nevertheless, and paddle-wheels and propellers now ride the waves—whose movements Maury has traced, and whose bulk and height Faraday has measured—in scorn of the elements, and in contempt of the philosophers. An undertaking scarcely less momentous, ending in a triumph scarcely less glorious, we take pleasure in recording to-day. The magnificent idea of establishing electrical communication between this continent and Europe has been realized. The Submarine Cable, perfect in its continuity, and capable of transmitting messages from shore to shore, is a fact accomplished. It has buried its huge length in the salt ooze of the ocean *plateau*; it crowns the peaks of mountain ranges, and creeping down their rugged sides, lies placidly in deeps whose awful solitudes no living thing has ever yet disturbed. And now, very soon—perhaps to-day—the first "All hail!" will pulsate through two thousand miles of wire—to be caught up and repeated, almost at the same moment of time, thousands of miles inland, by two nations, widely separated from each other, but exchanging greetings in the old familiar tongue.—*Baltimore Daily Exchange.*

A RELIGIOUS REFLECTION.

It is not merely a force that is made to reach from Continent to Continent—not merely an impulsion of unknown power—not merely a flame of fire passing unextinguished through thousands of miles of ocean—not merely the lightning of heaven, bowing beneath the waters of the earth—not merely a mute sign or an idea—it is a syllabled word. It is that articulated language which distinguishes man from all the rest of created things, and is the stamp of his resemblance to God.

Looking at this embodiment of that all-pervading and creating spirit, one is reminded of the magnificent and mysterious language of the Evangelist: "In the beginning was the word, and the word was with God, and the Word was God. In him (the word) was light, and the *light* was the life of man. And the light shineth in darkness, and the darkness comprehendeth it not." It was in this form that, in the beginning, "the spirit of God moved on the face of the waters." It was this that from chaos to night brought forth the light and the divine order of Nature.

We know the infinite distance which separates the immaterial from the material world—the mortal from immortality. But it is when some such human miracle as this is performed, that we are taught to realize the greatness of the agencies of God, and to judge how narrow is our finite horizon, even expanded from this new height of knowledge, compared with the infinite of which He is the centre and the circumference.—*Albany Atlas and Argus.*

THE PIERCING OF THE OCEAN.

The great work is accomplished! Beneath the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, from shore to shore, the words of international good cheer are flashing back and forth as if the writers stood face to face! For all purposes of the transmission of intelligence, the broad Atlantic has sunk to a span, and human genius annihilates practically both space and time. And yet, doubtless, human agency is but the blind instrument of carrying forward the Divine Will, which, having made all mankind of one blood, is steadily uniting all in the bands of common acquaintance, interest and love. The piercing of the oceans by the electric wire is a wonderful step in this direction. We cannot now foresee all its results, nor a tithe of them. But this we know, that every great scientific achievement in the past has not only outrun the anticipations of its main design, but has given birth to collateral benefits of unexpected but equal importance.—*Boston Journal.*

A NEW ERA OPENING.

It is the opening of a new era in science—a new era in the transmission of intelligence between far-distant continents, the record of which will embellish one of the brightest pages in the world's history. To the genius and enterprise of the men who have heroically persevered until the attainment of this magnificent and successful result, the civilized world is hardly less indebted than to those who are ranked among its greatest benefactors. Warrior nor statesman never wore chaplet of victory or honor more nobly struggled for or more gloriously won.—*Troy Budget.*

TWO WORLDS BOUND TOGETHER.

The projector and chief agent of this mighty work of civilization might well say that it has succeeded by the blessing of Divine Providence; for surely upon no enterprise could the blessing of the Providence that is above us, and around us all the time, be invoked with more confidence than upon an attempt to bind the two worlds together by this chain of peace and good-will.—*Providence Journal.*

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE AHEAD.

We say the gratifying news, because however much persons may differ in their estimate of the advantages to be derived from this connection, all will feel a national pride in the success of so great an undertaking, conceived by American genius and carried to a favorable issue mainly by American enterprise and perseverance.—*Albany Statesman.*

AN AGE WORTH LIVING IN.

Even when the dispatch from Trinity Bay appeared, with the good name of Cyrus W. Field, the master-spirit of the great enterprise, attached, people were slow to believe that news so unexpectedly good could be true.

"Our very hopes belied our fears,
Our fears our hopes belied."

But there is no longer room to doubt. The great achievement of the age is accomplished; science has wrought one of her most signal triumphs, and the two hemispheres are now joined by a nerve of copper and iron, through which the mysterious vital fluid of the universe will bear the thoughts of man with the rapidity of thought itself. Truly "we live in an age," and an age worth living in.

Of the vast consequences yet to result from this connection of the continents, and this practical annihilation of time and space, so far as this world is concerned, we cannot now write. Here is a theme for thought opening a wide field for the philosopher and the poet. We seize the western end of the mighty Cable and send greeting to our trans-Atlantic neighbors, now neighbors indeed, and brought within speaking distance, and we pay our homage, with them, to the American to whose indefatigable zeal and intelligent enterprise the Atlantic Telegraph is indebted, more than to any other man, for its inception and success, against all obstacles and discouragements—to Cyrus W. Field, of New York, whom we remember with local pride was a native and many years a citizen of Western Massachusetts.—*Springfield Republican.*

HEART-THROBBINGS UNITED.

The very heart-throbbings of the two nations are united, and undisturbed peace is made a certainty. The thoughts, impulses and actions of each are to find instant recognition and sympathy with the other. Fraternity is written in letters of light, on the ocean's quiet bed; from Trinity Bay to Valentia—nay, from Washington to London. The people of the civilized world shake hands across the Atlantic.—*Providence Post.*

"THIRTY DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE" NO MORE.

We call it "the greatest event of modern time." It is a period of great events in science and in arts, but none equals this in the splendor of its conception, and in the persevering energy of its accomplishment. None will equal it in the long train of its consequences to the cause of civilization, of peace and of true progress. We that can remember the caption to our foreign news articles, "*Thirty Days Later from Europe*," can hardly realize that the days are now to be reduced perhaps to minutes.—*Hartford Courant.*

TIME ANNIHILATED—THE SUN AND MOON EFFETE.

The Horæ are no longer gods of the hours, and time is no longer time. Terror of Greece! How would the sages of the first Academy have struggled under a problem so vast as that when day and night flee away, and become obsolete in the measure of time! The day is not what it was, and it is no longer to fix the standard conditions controlling our movements. The periods named day and night have become changeable and uncertain—of three parties in conversation, one may have high noon, another morning, and the third deep night. The business they transact must have a place in positive time, but which one can claim the right to call it done at six o'clock ante-meridian? Obviously the sun and moon are effete, and leaving the small system called solar, we must mark our time, and take our guides among eternal suns. How this great fact of the hour sweeps away the landmarks of existence heretofore! The world as we first knew it bends, and moulds itself, and declares allegiance anew. Greatest of all is the fact that intelligence gains these triumphs through means which we must pronounce inadequate, by all ordinary rules of judgment, and which, when they triumph, impress us only the more overwhelmingly with the conviction that the ultimate scope of the serene intelligence which lifts itself at intervals even in humanity, is to embrace attainments now possible only to the Supreme.—*Philadelphia North American.*

ALL OBSTACLES TO BE OVERCOME.

The successful laying of the cable does not, of course, do away with all the difficulties that are connected with the working of the Sub-Atlantic Telegraph, but it settles the question that an ocean telegraphic cable can be laid; and with this great problem solved, we may rest assured that the means of overcoming all other obstacles, should they present themselves, will be found.—*Baltimore American.*

A REJOICING ENGLISHMAN.

Of course so important an event could not be allowed to pass by without a demonstration, and accordingly, by direction of Mr. Edwin Marble, a salute of 32 guns was fired at sunset upon the green. Later in the evening our neighbor, Mr. Gardner, expressed his rejoicings at the new bond of union with his fatherland, by the graceful and appropriate act of illuminating the windows of his shop.—*New-Haven Journal and Courier.*

PUTTING A GIRDLE ROUND ABOUT THE EARTH.

The blue and arrowy lightning was pressed into our worldly service. It became our slave. That terrific agency which for nearly 6,000 years had been regarded with alarm and affright is now our messenger, runs on our errands, aye, and with such magical celerity, that in language—now no longer mere Shakspearean poetry—we shall probably put a girdle round about the earth in forty seconds.

* * * The electric fluid not only traversed the Black Sea, the Mediterranean, the British and St. George's Channels and the German Ocean—but who shall dare to limit the bounds of genius—that godlike gift? It aspired to a grander exploit—a deed worthy of the lofty ambition of a Phæton. Yes, and more—for he only drove and overthrew the horses of the Sun—but the Magnetic Telegraph has accomplished a much grander triumph. It has driven the thunderbolts of Jove across the broad Atlantic, and rendered them, instead of weapons of dismay, the mere messengers of human will.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE DISPATHES THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN EXCHANGED.

From the Evening Post.

The following dispatches are said to have been exchanged to day by the Queen and President Buchanan, and we do not well see how it was possible, as our Halifax correspondent informs us that no dispatches can be transmitted for several days:

Windsor Castle, August 6, 1858.

"President Buchanan—Dear Sir; As you will not permit me to 'visit' you, allow me to drop you a line.

Faithfully yours,
"VICTORIA REGINA."

REPLY OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN TO THE QUEEN.

Washington, Aug. 6, 1858.

My Dear Madam: It is my impression that you have dropped enough of your line already, and that you are running the thing into the ground.

Yours, faithfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Man Shot by a Policeman.

Last evening, about 11 o'clock, a large gang of young men were collected at the corner of West Broadway and Worth-street, acting in a very disorderly manner, and were warned to desist by Officer Rollins, of the Fifth Precinct. The officer was laughed at and defied. James Brogan, who appeared to be the ringleader, was arrested by the officer, who was taking him to the Station-house. When at the corner of Leonard-street, in West Broadway, Brogan refused to go any further, and wresting the club from the officer, started on a run in the direction of Canal-street, closely pursued by the officer. When opposite the boarding-house of John King, No. 59 West Broadway, he darted up stairs and ran into the sitting-room, in which were a number of females. The officer rushed up, and, as he came up the stairs, drew his pistol, in anticipation of resistance. When in the room he collared Brogan with his left hand, and a serious struggle ensued, but the officer got his prisoner down, and dragged him to a window, and called out "Watch! Watch!" In a few moments, John Quinn, a young Irishman, rushed into the room, and commenced an assault on the officer without saying a word, when Rollins cried out, presenting his pistol, "I will shoot you," when Quinn replied "Shoot and be d—d." The officer fired, and just as he did so Officers Greer and Field came up, and Brogan was arrested and taken to the station-house by the three officers; and shortly afterwards Sergeant Traux appeared with several more policemen, and found the greatest excitement prevailing. Quinn, it appears, was shot through the right side, just below the nipple, and the ball passed out at his back, inflicting a serious wound. The officers conveyed him to the New-York Hospital, where his wounds were dressed; but it was thought he would die before morning. Supply Rollins, the officer, is an American, and has a high reputation in his Ward for efficiency. He was temporarily detained by Captain Hutchings to await an examination by the Coroner, should Quinn die.

The Rumored Landing of Africans in Georgia.

The Savannah *Republican* copies the dispatch concerning the rumor that the bark *E. A. Rawlins* had landed a cargo of 450 Africans somewhere on the coast, and says:

"The above dispatch appeared in the Augusta papers of yesterday, and perhaps it may be expected that we should make some allusion to the subject. We heard a number of rumors on the street Saturday—one that the *Rawlins* had landed 750 slaves on the coast of Texas—but have no information as to the correctness of any of them. The *Rawlins* is below, in ballast—and, we hear, without papers—but we have seen no evidence of her having landed slaves here, in Texas, or at any other point. The rumor probably has no better foundation than her arrival in ballast, and without papers, on her first appearance since she was held up some months ago by our Collector under suspicion of fitting out as a slaver.

We heard an additional rumor yesterday, to wit: that the bark intended to surrender to the Collector, pay the fine of $500 for being without papers, and then take out new ones."

The Savannah *News* has the following in reference to the same report:

"We clip the above dispatch from the Augusta papers. The rumor was current in our community all day Saturday, and, as such things always do, gave rise to a hundred different stories. The bark *E. A. Rawlins* is at our quarantine ground, and will, we understand, come up to the city to-day. She is without papers and reports herself from the coast of Africa. It is rumored that she has landed a cargo of 650 slaves—some say in Cuba, others in Texas. Nobody seems to doubt that she has landed them somewhere."

There was even a rumor in this city that the *E. A. Rawlins* was expected with a cargo of Africans; and it is quite probable that there is not so much smoke without a little fire.—*Charleston Courier.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Aug. 7.

I.—IMPORTANT FROM UTAH—Entrance of the Army into Salt Lake City—Personal Interview with Brigham Young, &c.—From our Special Correspondent.

II.—THE FRASER'S RIVER GOLD MINES—Interesting Intelligence.

III.—NEWS FROM EUROPE—Our Correspondence—Summaries of Recent Intelligence.

IV.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Nicaragua and the Transit—New Trials in England—Gen. Comonfort's Apology—College Commencements—Outrage upon the Sensibilities of the People—The Canadian Coal Mine, &c.

V.—RAMBLINGS FROM HOME—Letter from the Editor of The Times.

VI.—IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA—Ratification of the Cass-Yrisari Treaty.

VII.—SCAN. MAG.—Sundry Items of Personal Scandal.

VIII.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.

IX.—SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.

X.—SUMMARY OF COMMERCIAL NEWS.

XI.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full Reports of the Produce and Live Stock Markets—Sundry Items of Market News.

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One Copy	$2 00
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I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Howe's Patent Sewing Machines.**
Double-thread, shuttle-stitch, complete, $65.
The best family machine in market.
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WILDER-PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.
Secured by the "La Belle" Powder and Burglar-Proof Lock. These celebrated Safes have been in use 17 years, and not a dollar's worth of Books or Papers have ever been destroyed in them. 240 have been tested in accidental fires.
For sale at
No. 40 Murray st., New-York.
No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.
No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.

☞ **Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Retail.**—A large and handsomely assorted stock of gents' furnishing goods, comprising the latest styles and importations of tubular, scarf and other ties, Winter and Summer under garments, hosiery, gloves handkerchiefs, collars, shawls, dress robes, traveling shirts in every variety, linen, muslin, fancy and white Marseilles shirts, may be found at I. U. SILLECK'S.
Corner of Fulton and William sts.
Particular attention paid to shirts made to order from measure.

☞ **Gentlemen's Summer Shoes.**—Elegant and fashionable Boots and Shoes, made in the very best style, can be procured at CANTRELL'S, No 813 Broadway, very cheap and we advise those who wish to purchase something exceedingly comfortable to wear and very nice to look at, to visit his establishment. A very large assortment of Ladies' Gaiters and Children's Shoes can also be found at CANTRELL'S. Low prices and good articles have rendered his establishment deservedly popular.

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Broadway corner of Houston-st., New-York,
Hotel accommodations on the European plan,
Single rooms 50c., 75c. and $1 per day.
Double rooms and parlors, $1 50 to $3 per day.
Meals as ordered.
This Hotel has more single and family rooms on the ground floor and second story than any other in the City.

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Is the only Safe in market which combines
BURGLAR-PROOF QUALITIES,
WITH PERFECT SECURITY AGAINST FIRE.
These Safes have
LILLIE'S COMBINATION POWDER PROOF LOCKS,
which cannot be picked.
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☞ **Campbell, Apothecary and Chemist,** 18 years practical experience in this City. Special attention paid to compounding and preparing prescriptions. Every article warranted strictly pure and genuine, the proprietor devotes his personal attention to the business.
SAMUEL CAMPBELL,
Southwest corner 8th av. and 28th-st.

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Broadway, corner of Houston-st., New-York.
Hotel accommodations on the European plan.
Single rooms 50c., 75c. and $1 per day.
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Meals as ordered.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

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THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
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BANDS AND BINDINGS,
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Pelongs for undertakers' use.
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☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No 7 Astor House.

MARRIED

Calhoun—Cunningham.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 5, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Lot Jones, Mr. William Calhoun to Maggie, youngest daughter of James Cunningham, Esq., all of this City.

Davis—James.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 4, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. Mr. Belden, William A. Davis to Emily P. James.

DIED.

Teller.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 6, Mary, daughter of William P. and Eliza Teller, aged 10 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock, from their residence, No. 6 6½ 4th-st.

Hamblin.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 5, of typhoid fever, Jane, wife of Chas. B. Hamblin, and daughter of Richard Fowler, of Union Springs, in the 32d year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, the 7th, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 386 4th-av.

☞ Auburn papers please copy.

Prime.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 5, Mary E., only daughter of John D and Hannah Maria Prime, in the 7th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her parents' residence, No. 190 Delancey-st., on Saturday, at 10 A. M.

Murray.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 6, Jesse Mills Murray, youngest son of Sarah and Chas. L. Murray, aged 3 months.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 48 Meserole-st., Brooklyn, E. D., this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock.

Bate.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Aug. 6 after a short illness, Mary C. B., wife of Thomas H. Bate, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No 224 Adelphi st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Bell.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 6, Alice only daughter of James A. H. and Lucretia N. Bell, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Clinton and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

Fitch.—In Williamsburg, Fanny M., only child of Porter and Anna L. Fitch, aged 10 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of R. Shepard, No. 73 South 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 2 P. M., this day, Saturday. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

Hays.—At Pleasantville Westchester Co., N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 6, of remittent fever, Jacob G., eldest son of De Witt and Amanda F. Hays, in the 12th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 5 West 30th st., without further invitation, this day, (Saturday,) at 4½ o'clock P. M.

Williams.—At West End, Hudson City, N. J., on Thursday evening, Aug. 5, Lydia, the beloved wife of Wm. Williams, Esq., late of Newark, N. J.

Funeral services at 3 o'clock on Sunday next, 8th inst., at the Reformed Dutch Church, Bergen, by the Rev. Dr. Taylor. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
SILVER WARE.
BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to their stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, *and of finer quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.*

Our Standard of silver is	950-1,000 parts pure.
The English sterling silver is	925-1,000 parts pure.
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Thus, it will be seen, that we give 50 parts purer than the American and French coin, and 25 parts purer than the English sterling. We manufacture our own silver ware, and, therefore, *guarantee* the quality as above, which is the finest that can be made, *to be serviceable.*
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N. B.—We have on hand some silver ware, made of the old standard of American coin, which we will sell at reduced prices.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
IMPORTERS, NO. 37 MAIDEN LANE,
Have now in store and are receiving from various steamers their Fall importation, to which they will receive additions of all Novelties in their line, during the season. Their stock, which is new and fresh, comprises in part:
Novelties in Dress Buttons and Trimmings.
Fancy Hair Pins and Cachepeignes.
Bracelets, Brooches and Necklaces.
Shawl Pins, Belt Buckles and Clasps.
Brushes, Beads, Watch Guards.
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together with a large and desirable assortment of other
PARIS FANCY ARTICLES.

MEAT Tastes Like MEAT,
FISH Tastes Like FISH,
FRUIT Tastes Like FRUIT.
After a week or two in
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THE COLD! THE DRY!! THE PURE!!
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Their great nourishing properties, and the ease with which the stomach digests this pleasant food, are well established, and there can be, on testing them, no doubt of this fact, viz., that the same weight of WING'S CRACKERS will make more good blood, and act more kindly upon the delicate texture of the stomach, than anything else ever introduced in this or any other form of bread.
All true Farina Crackers have the name of "A. WING" stamped on them, and those wishing to buy should ask for WING'S CRACKERS.
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Gold Necklaces,	Gold Pencils and Pens,
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GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry
Wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

THE AMERICAN ART OF HORSE-TAMING.
We shall issue on Saturday, Aug. 7, an *Extra Tribune* of eight pages, containing the complete account of this wonderful art, with some other valuable articles on the same subject, which have not yet appeared in this country. Everybody who owns or uses a horse will desire to read this Extra, and as few copies will be printed beyond those ordered, news-dealers and others are requested to forward their orders at once, naming distinctly the number of copies required.
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The return of warm weather, after a cool interval, has induced me to strike off a second edition of the popular ICE PITCHERS, with the latest improvements. These are warranted to keep water cool all the year round. For sale at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

UNDERMINING!
Undermining scoundrels vend
Bugs and Pills which they pretend
Equal are to Lyon's;
Buy them not, for Lyon's name,
Peddlers have no right to claim,
See the medals on the cover,
See the signature also:
Lyon's Pills and Lyon's Powder,
These attesting proofs will show.
LYON'S Magnetic Powder and Pills for destroying bedbugs, roaches, rats, mice, &c. are for sale at No. 424 Broadway, and at all respectable druggists.

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TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A RETIRED gentleman, having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is willing to assist others by sending, (free,) on receiving a stamped envelope bearing the applicant's address, a copy of the prescription used. Direct the Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 186 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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THE MANIFESTATIONS OF PUBLIC APPROVAL bestowed nightly on the
Two Great Triumphs of the Age,
THE LAST MAN and PO-CA-HON-TAS,
imperatively demand their repetition.
Mr. BLAKE in his unrivalled representation of Geoffrey Dale
Mr. BROUGHAM as the King of the Tuscaroras.
Mr. DAVIDGE, Mr. DAVENPORT.
Mrs BLAKE, Miss CLIFTON, and Mrs VERNON.
Promenade concert at 7, and during the intermission.
THE LAST MAN.
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
Doors open at 7—to commence at 8 o'clock.

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Lessees.......... Messrs G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
OPENING NIGHT.
Mr. H. LORAINE, Mr. G. L. FOX,
Mr. J. B HOWE, Mr. JAMES DUNN,
Mrs. AMELIA PARKER, Miss FANNY HERRING,
with a
HOST OF TALENT.
MACBETH.
Macbeth.. Mr. H. Lorraine | Macduff...... Mr. J. B. Howe
Opening Address.................. Mrs. A. Parker.
Song........ Mr. Dunn | Dance... Miss Adelaide Price
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Tom Tape.. Mr. G. L. Fox
Sally Scraggs.............................. Miss Fanny Herring
To conclude with
THE SCHOOLMASTER.
Master Bobby.................................. Mr. G. L. Fox

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YANKEE GAL.
TO-NIGHT,
WHITE HORSE OF THE PEPPERS
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JONES' WOOD.

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On MONDAY, AUGUST 9,
The amusements offered to the public will be:
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Commencing at 2 o'clock.
CONDUCTORS:
CARL ANSCHUTZ, MAX MARETZEK,
THEO. THOMAS, ANGELO TORRIANI
E. GRILL, C. PROX, A. J. ARX.
GRAND ACROBATIC EXHIBITION,
Commencing at 4 o'clock, by the well-known
BROTHERS DE BACH.
THE MUSIC FOR DANCING
Will commence at ....5½ o'clock, by
FIVE DIFFERENT BANDS.
During the
BAL CHAMPETRE,
the whole of the Woods will be magnificently illuminated by
PROFESSOR GRANT'S
SUPERB CALCIUM LIGHT.
At 8 o'clock
A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS
Will be given by
JOSEPH G. & ISAAC EDGE.
The CONTEST BETWEEN THE VARIOUS SANG-VEREINS will take place on the last day of the Festival.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
The railroad cars on the 3d and 3d avs. will run every minute. Steamboats will run to carry passengers from the foot of Broome, 10th, and 23d sts.

THIRTIETH
ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
AT THE
CRYSTAL PALACE,
In the City of New York.

The Managers announce that the Exhibition will be opened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 next.

The Palace will be prepared for the reception of goods on and after Sept. 7. Machinery and heavy articles will be received and stored after July 1.

This exhibition is intended to embrace MACHINERY and NEW INVENTIONS, MANUFACTURES of all descriptions, and AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS of every kind.

GOLD, SILVER and BRONZE MEDALS, SILVER CUPS and DIPLOMAS will be awarded on the report of competent and impartial judges.

The managers would impress upon exhibitors the importance of making early application for the space they wish to occupy.

Circulars containing full particulars can be had by applying to WM. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, New-York, to whom all communications should be addressed.

By order of the Managers.
F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr., Chairman.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. Wood............ Proprietor | S. Bleeker.... Stage Manager.
REFRESHINGLY COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators, with the addition of the great
T. D. RICE, EPH. HORN and E. BOWERS.
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
in a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concluding with
JUMBO JUM.
Jumbo Jum.. T. D. Rice.
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Sole Lessee and Director...................... B. ULLMAN
FREE SINGING SCHOOL.
All ladies and gentlemen who have applied for admission are requested to meet at the Academy of Music (entrance in 14th-st.) as follows:
Friday, Aug. 6, at 11 A. M., all the gentlemen.
Saturday, Aug. 7, at 11 A. M., all the ladies.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.

PALACE GARDENS.
TO-NIGHT, AUG. 7.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.
THOMAS BAKER, MUSICAL DIRECTOR.
SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
FIRE BALLOON, &c.,
by EDGE.
Admittance 25 cents.

JONES' WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
NO CHARGE
For Children under Twelve Years of Age,
Accompanied by their Parents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—DID YOU EVER SEE A PERSON MADE INVISIBLE? Because WYMAN, THE WONDERFUL, Bachelor of the Black Arts and Professor of Necromancy, performs this truly startling feat, with astonishing ability, and besides a Thousand Other Apparent MIRACLES will present this one TO-DAY, in the AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the presence of a crowd of spectators. The GREATEST NOVELTY IN THE WORLD and the ONLY AQUARIA IN AMERICA of similar perfections and proportions, are the OCEAN and RIVER GARDENS, here erected at an expense of thousands of dollars; the Happy Family, Panopticon Studio, &c. are all to be seen. Admittance to all, 25 cents. Children under ten, 13 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE CONTINUES A PLACE OF ATTRACTION.—Statuary and other works of art on exhibition daily, (Sunday's excepted,) from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press."

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for 25 years. I am now 60 years old; my good wife at the age of 52, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last 15 years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours

A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of yellow fever, in New-Orleans, in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, the Rev J. K. Bragg is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence, and universally beloved.

WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching, with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly,

J. K. BRAGG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz., large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,
No 312 Broadway New York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK.
No 134 Grand st.

BARNES & COLE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW
New-York Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.
(Room No. 8.)
WILLIAM BARNES. SETH B. COLE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE TOBACCO CUTTER, second hand, goes by steam power. Will be sold cheap; is in first rate order. Address C. L. S., Box No. 209 *Times* office.

$4.50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also those $3 50 double-sole peg boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"TWO MILLIONS."

NEW EDITION, NOW READY.
BY THE AUTHOR OF
"NOTHING TO WEAR."

D. APPLETON & CO. publish this day a striking Society Poem of universal interest, entitled
"TWO MILLIONS!"
By WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, Esq.,
the popular author of that most spirited and successful production,
"NOTHING TO WEAR,"
which had so extraordinary a circulation on both sides of the Atlantic, and was everywhere quoted, applauded, and imitated.
"TWO MILLIONS"
is distinguished by all the brilliant characteristics of the writer as to wit, force, and tenderness, and will be found in all respects equal, if not superior, to
"NOTHING TO WEAR."

"Look through the world which all about you lies,
The noisy town, its common, daily life,
Flushed with coarse passions hot with selfish strife,
The crowded street, the dens of vice and want,
The gilded halls where pride and fashion flaunt,
And from their mingled threads, the grave, the gay,
Weave, if you will, the epic of to-day."

"TWO MILLIONS."
A SMALL, ATTRACTIVE 12mo.
In FANCY BOARDS, 50 cents.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
NEW-YORK.

THE BIBLE REVISION QUESTION.

A NEW BOOK, BY DEAN TRENCH,
Will be ready Saturday, Aug. 7,
"On the Authorized Version of the New Testament, in connection with some recent proposals for its revision."
By RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH, Dean of Westminster.
Author of "The Study of Words," &c., &c.
In 1 vol. 12mo. Price 75 cents.
CONTENTS:
- I.—Introductory Remarks.
- II.—On the English of the Authorized Version.
- III.—On some Questions of Translation.
- IV.—On some unnecessary Distinctions introduced.
- V.—On some Real Distinctions effaced.
- VI.—On some Better Renderings forsaken, or in the Margin.
- VII.—On some Errors of Greek Grammar in our Version.
- VIII.—On some Questionable renderings of Words.
- IX.—On some Words wholly or partially mistranslated.
- X.—On some Charges unjustly brought against our Version
- XI.—On the Best Means of carrying out a Revision.

J. S. REDFIELD, Agent, No. 34 Beekman-st.

IN PRESS.
THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE FRENCH COURT UNDER RICHELIEU AND MAZARIN, or, Life and Times of Madame Chevreuse.
BY VICTOR COUSIN.
STANFORD & DELISSER,
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TROW'S CITY DIRECTORY,
WILSON'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY, and
WILSON'S CO-PARTNERSHIP DIRECTORY,
Published and for sale by
JOHN F. TROW,
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WANTED IMMEDIATELY
A few good agents to sell
A CHART OF THE GREAT ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
E. D. BARKER, Appleton's Building
No. 348 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE NEW ATLANTIC Telegraph Chart, which has a map of Europe and America, distinctly showing the position of everything relative to the laying of the great Cable, and full of valuable information. Beautifully colored and illustrated. Specimen copies sent post-paid for 25 cents. This is a great chance for agents. H. H. LLOYD & CO., Publishers, No. 348 Broadway, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SECOND UNITARIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Chapel, corner Clinton and Congress sts., the Rev. SAMUEL LONGFELLOW, Minister, will be reopened TO-MORROW MORNING, 8th inst., but the evening service will be omitted for the present.

The First Unitarian Church will be closed until the second Sunday in September next, and meantime the two congregations will unite in worship at the new Chapel.

REOPENING OF THE NORTH DUTCH CHURCH.—Corner of Fulton and William sts.—Divine service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. Prayer Meeting on FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats free, by the Sexton. N. B.—A Sabbath Evening Prayer Meeting is held in the lecture room, at 8 o'clock. All are invited.

OLD DUANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Between Greenwich and Hudson sts. The Rev. B. M. ADAMS, the Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING on "*The World Lighted by Christian Influence.*" Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 3 P. M. The Rev. D. M. TERRY, of Hoboken, will preach in the evening. Seats free. "The Spirit and the Bride say Come!"

PROF. H. MATTISON, FORMER PASTOR of Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., preaches regularly every SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, at Union Chapel, corner of 39th-st. and Broadway. The story of the *Christian Advocate and Journal* of this week, that he has left or intends to leave the M. E. Church, being without a shadow of foundation.

THE SEA AND THE CHURCH.—BY REQUEST, Rev. CHARLES J. JONES will repeat a discourse on "The Sea and the Church, their Mutual Relations and Dependence," in the Mariners Church, corner Madison and Catharine sts., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 8½ o'clock. All seats free. L. P. HUBBARD, Sec. Port Society.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 WILL meet at the corner Grand and Christie sts., on SUNDAY, Aug. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M., to attend divine service in a body, at St. Stephen's Church, corner Broome and Christie sts. Let every veteran be present, the invitation is to all. By order H. RAYMOND, Colonel. ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, by the Rev. F. BARSTOW, in the EVENING, by the Rev JOSEPH HOLDRICH, D. D. Services to commence at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock. The public generally invited to attend. Seats free.

SPIRITUALISM.—HORACE DRESSER, ESQ., will speak on the *Spiritualism of the Greeks and Romans*—Sibyls, Priestesses, Pythonesses, &c.—at Lamartine Hall, 29th-st. and 8th-av., on SUNDAY at 3½ o'clock. Circle in the evening. Mrs. FRENCH and other mediums will speak.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, Duffield st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.—Preaching TO-MORROW (Sabbath) at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., by the Rev. Mr. HILL. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. D. J. PATTERSON will preach on TO-MORROW, (Sabbath, in the Brooklyn Institute, Washington-st., near Concord, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Also, the Rev H. H. BLAIR, of New-York in the EVENING, at 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The Rev D. M. GRAHAM Pastor. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 9½ and 2 o'clock. A cordial invitation extended.

THE CENTRAL REFORMED DUTCH Church, 9th-st., (the Rev. Dr. VAN ZANDT'S,) will be open for the usual Sunday services during the month of August. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Evening service 7¾ o'clock.

THE REV. GEO. C. BANCROFT, FORMERLY of the U. S. Navy will preach a sermon in behalf of seamen and their families, in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, (Rev. H. W. Beecher's,) TO-MORROW, Aug. 8, at 11½ o'clock A. M. The public are invited to attend.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE and Hammond st. Services 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 P. M. Rev. E. F. REMINGTON, Missionary to Seamen, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Seats free.

THE REV. DR. SPRING, OF THE BRICK Church, New-York, will preach in the Second Reformed Dutch Church, Tarrytown (the Rev. Mr. TODD'S) on SABBATH MORNING, Aug. 8. Services commencing at 10½.

THE REV. G. L. FOSTER, OF YPSILANTI, Michigan, will preach at the South Congregational Church, Brooklyn, corner of Court and President sts., on Sabbath morning, August 8, service commencing at 10½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE MANIFESTATIONS.—No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond. Episcopal services EVERY SUNDAY. MORNING: Subject—*Universal Salvation.* EVENING: *New Birth—its Nature, Signs and Lasting Effects.* Seats free.

"THE GREAT EVENT OF THE AGE."—Bishop SNOW will preach on the above most important and interesting subject TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock in Union Buildings, No 163 Bowery. Seats free. Public invited to attend.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Lamartine Hall, corner of 29th st. and 8th-av. The Rev. ALEXANDER H. WRIGHT will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and the Rev JAMES DINSMORE in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

OLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev. N. PALMER will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock. The afternoon service will be omitted during the month of August. Prayer meeting in the evening.

CRAMMOND KENNEDY, THE BOY Preacher, having returned to the City, will preach TO-MORROW, in the North Baptist Church, corner of Christopher and Bedford sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

CHERRY-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Cherry-st., near Clinton. The Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

THE REV. PROF. J. E. C. DOREMUS will preach (D. V.) in the Second Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, corner of Fulton and Clinton sts., on SUNDAY, Aug. 8, at 10½ A. M. and at 4 P. M.

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH, JERSEY City corner Grove and Montgomery sts.—The Rev. H. P. CROZIER will preach here TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The public are invited.

DRY GOODS.

NEW FALL STOCK
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
Cheap for cash or short credit.
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
No. 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure, and render them soft, smooth and snowy white, are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless. All lengths to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING of the newest styles. Also under-clothing, and boys' and Misses' bonnets and hats. All selling off at reduced prices to make room for Fall goods by S. CHAMBERS, No. 297 Broadway, Nearly opposite Stewart's.

EXTENSION SKIRTS OF SUPERIOR MAKE.
PECK BROTHERS, No. 61 Chambers-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, AN AMERICAN lady of refinement and respectability, is desirous of obtaining a situation as saleswoman, housekeeper or ladies' companion; would leave the City if required; compensation no object; would not object to the instruction of children. Communications addressed to Miss HARPER, No. 439 Grand-st., will meet attention for 1 week.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women, one to do general housework in a small private family or take the care of a baby; the other as chambermaid or would take care of children; can do plain sewing; have good City references. Apply at No. 89 Baltic-st., between Hicks and Columbia, Brooklyn, for 2 days.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands pastry, game, jellies, desserts, and all other dishes; also, French cooking. No objection to a short distance in the country for the Summer. Best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 60 West 32d-st., near 6th-av., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; she is willing to make herself generally useful; the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived four years. Call at No. 341 Columbia-st., corner of Warren, Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED.—A HIGHLY REFINED YOUNG GERMAN lady, who possesses a liberal education, can speak good English, German and French, can do all kinds of embroidery, cut and fit, wishes a situation as seamstress in a respectable family. Address A. B., SEAMSTRESS, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference; can be seen at No. 50 8th-av. and Horatio st. Call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or assist in washing and ironing, or mind children; the best of City references given. She perfectly understands her business. Can be seen at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn, for three days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl (26) from France speaking French, German and English—with the best of reference from Paris and London, a situation as ladies' maid or to nurse children. For particulars, apply to the American Industrial Association, No. 67 Greenwich-st

WANTED.—A STEADY, COMPETENT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing and take care of children. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 234 27th-st., corner 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as cook, washer and ironer, and has lived three years in her last place; good references given if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 257 West 26th-st., near 10th-av., back room, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as good cook, and one that understands her business, and also good washer and ironer. Good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 174 West 16th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD EDUCATED, clean and tidy German Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, or would do general housework in a small family. Salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant person, a situation as nurse, competent to take the entire charge of an infant, or as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country. Can be seen in 46th-st., five houses west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN AGED SCOTCH LADY, A situation to do general housework in a small family; willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 249 25th st., between 9th and 10th avs., in the back basement, for three or four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English girl, to do general housework, or as chambermaid and nurse; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 191 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN TO DO housework in a small family. Has no objection to do chamberwork or mind children, or to go in the country. No. 203 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN of respectability, a situation as wet nurse; her baby is two months old; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, INTELLIGENT lad, 15 years old; is willing to do any thing to please his employers; writes a fair hand. Address B. E., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS cooks; also by 20 chambermaids and waiters; also by 10 nurses and seamstresses. No. 7 11th st., west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION in a small family to do general housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 270 17th st., near 9th av.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A LADY AS AMANUENSIS; MUST write a clear, rapid, legible hand; must know French well, and be able to write English grammatically. One knowing also German preferred. A quiet, pleasant home in Brooklyn; wages moderate. Reference as to character must be unexceptionable. None but American or English need apply. Address PERICLES, Box No. 166, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FEMALE TO GO INTO THE country with a small family and make herself generally useful; must understand cutting and making children's clothes, and, if capable, of teaching young children and a Protestant would be appreciated; any one suitable and agreeable will find this a pleasant and permanent home. Apply at No 90 Broad-st. on Monday, and Tuesday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-RATE PROTESTANT women, to live in a private family in the country, two hours' ride from the City—one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waitress; and one as children's nurse and seamstress; good wages will be given for good help. None other need apply. Call at Nos 29 and 31 Park place corner of Church-st., up stairs.

WANTED.—A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A practical upholsterer to take the charge and management of the mechanical portion of the department; no application will be received from any party who has not had City experience. Apply in the lower store from 6 to 7 o'clock P. M. Also, an experienced carpet salesman. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED.—FARMER AND WIFE.—A MAN AND wife to take charge of a farm near this City. Will have to board three or four farm hands and direct their work. Address Box No 2,170 New-York Post-Office, informing where employed and reference.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT LAD FOURTEEN or fifteen years of age to attend office and do outdoor business when necessary. One who resides with his parents may address, with references, Box No 2,605 Post-Office. Salary $100 per annum.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-RATE PIANO-FORTE finishers; also, one piano-forte regulator, at the manufactory of L. P. CUMMINGS & CANFIELD, No. 637 Broadway.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT RAVENSWOOD a woman to do the cooking, washing and ironing. Apply at No. 131 William-st., New-York.

WANTED—A MAN TO GO TO THE COUNTRY and take care of horses. Address W. B., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER. APPLY to FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE piano forte, stool and cover for sale; superbly finished in style of Louis XIV; rich carved legs, elegant drop carved work. Best City makers, fully warranted, used only a few months. Sold on account of relinquishing housekeeping. Can be fully tried, and is an elegant drawing-room piano, as it is finished back and front alike with four round corners. Price $300, half cost. Apply between 7 A. M. and 7 P. M. at No. 678 6th-av., near 39th-st.; to be seen to-day (Saturday.) Will be shipped if desired.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway (corner 4th-st.), are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

FIFTY PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS and Harmoniums, new and second hand, for sale or for rent, at very low prices; a rosewood melodeon for only $30; piano stools, with plush top and iron screw, new styles, only $2 50 each; every sheet music and music-book publication issued in the United States, constantly for sale at wholesale or retail. New music issued daily. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

A FAMILY IN BROOKLYN WILL SELL A costly 7-octave rosewood piano, and stool, for $210, beautiful round corners, carvings, &c., city makers, and a warranted piano, rich tone, in use a short time, and cost $350; box for transportation included. Call at No. 66 High st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Catherine Ferry, for two days, from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M.

A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH—A splendid rosewood 7-octave round-cornered piano-forte—a $350 piano, with stool to correspond—will be sold for less than $210. City maker's unexpired guarantee, full iron frame for strength, splendid full tone. Must be sold this week, as the owner leaves the City. Apply at the residence, No. 7 Second st., near the Bowery. N. B.—Pearl inlaid.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR MAKE, AT GREAT BARGAINS.—Second-hand Pianos at the following extremely low prices: $35, $50, $10, $125, and $150. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned, repaired, polished. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS, FINE Jewelry, and Sterling Silver-Ware. Real albata Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, &c.
GOLD WATCHES FROM $20 to $250.
We import a watch (price $150) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market.
A written guarantee given with our articles to be as represented. SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man with a small family. Has lived in some of the most respectable places round New-York, and can give the best of reference as to character and capability. Also, understands laying out a new place. For further information, address a note to P. D., No. 15 John-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in all its different departments; is a good vegetable gardener, and understands the cultivation of grapes, &c. Any gentleman, in want of such a person, may address, by note or person, C. F., No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady, sober man; is a good, careful driver, perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden. Can give satisfactory reference for the last two years. Address J., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands the care of horses and driving and can take charge of a vegetable garden. Can give good reference from his last employer. Country preferred. Address X. JAMES, Box No. 200, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, WHO THOROUGHLY understands the business in its various departments, a situation. Has the best of City reference; has lived in his last place eight years. A note to J. F., Box No. 162 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family; has best of City and country references. Can be seen or heard of for two days by addressing J. T., Box. No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands the care of horses and plain gardening; can give good reference from his last employer. Address T, Box No. 200, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AN AMERICAN, 22 years of age, a situation, as assistant book-keeper or entry clerk. Refers to last employers. Address D., Box No. 211 this office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY A single, confidential man—a Protestant. Call or address J. A., No. 87 Varick st., rear, for one week.

TO FARMERS.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS TO go into the country to work around a garden, take care of horses, cows, &c. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, Box No. 204 *Times* Office immediately.

MUSICAL.

AN ALTO—HAVING THE BEST REFERENCE, desires an engagement; would prefer a quartette choir; a moderate recompense would be received. Address ALTO, Box No. 111 *Times* office.

WANTED—A LEADER FOR A PRESBYTERIAN Church in the City, where there is no choir; one possessing a strong voice, and competent, may apply after 7 o'clock P. M. to J. REID, No. 74 Hammond st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AN ALTO SINGER, in a quartet choir of this City. Address HARMONY, Box No. 200, office of this paper with real name and references.

BOARDING

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN and their wives, or a few single gentlemen, can obtain very pleasant rooms with board in a private family, at No 308 West 21st st., opposite Chelsea-square. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Two large well-furnished rooms, also two small rooms, in a first-class modern-built private house, situated on high ground and in a good neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN, or gentlemen and their wives, can have large pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with good board; very convenient to Wall st. or Fulton ferries; terms moderate. Inquire at No. 13 Willoughby-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, in a pleasant locality in Brooklyn, near the South and Wall st. Ferries, would like to add a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen of respectability to a family of four. Address HOPE, Box No 107 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN WANTED—BY A gentleman and wife, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Must be first class; the neighborhood of the Heights preferred. Address, stating location, terms, &c., WILLIS, Box No. 204, *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ON THE LINE OF Fulton av. Railroad; two rooms, with small rooms attached with board in a private family. Apply at No. 21 Bond-st., corner of Livingston.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required

BOARD AND NEAT FURNISHED ROOMS wanted on or about the 1st September for fifteen dollars a week, by a gentleman, wife, babe and nurse, where there are a few boarders, near St John's Park. Address Box No. 2,786 New-York Post-Office.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS, WITH BOARD.—Three or four quiet, business men desiring a genteel home, with partial board and dinner on Sundays, where comfort is studied, are requested to call at No 146 4th st., near Barrow-st. The best reference will be required.

DELIGHTFUL LOCATION, COOL AND airy rooms in a private family convenient to Broadway, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished. House with all the modern improvements. Apply at 74 2d av., corner 4th st.

WANTED—BY TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, FURNISHED apartments with or without board; location near Broadway, not above 4th st. References exchanged. Address, stating terms and particulars, H. S., Box No. 996 New York Post-Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO 80 FRANKLIN-ST., near Taylor's saloon; six suites of parlor, bed and bath-rooms, and eight single rooms, all in perfect order. J. BISCO, No 158 East 23d-st., near 3d av.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—TO LET WITH board, furnished rooms, suitable for families and single gentlemen.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE—HICKS-STREET, BROOKLYN Heights, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries; has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms. The location for a Summer or Winter residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the year.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNWALL adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Gregg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. E. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County New-York.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—PERSONS DESIRING board in the country will find large airy rooms and good board on City Island, 18 miles from the City, on Long Island Sound. Steamer *Stamford* leaves Catharine slip at 2 o'clock P. M.; *Cataline* 8 o'clock A. M., foot of Roosevelt-st., and steamer *Island City*, Fulton Market slip, 4 o'clock P. M. Fine bathing and fishing. Address SAMUEL LIPPENCOTT, City Island.

MADAME RUTTRAY, AT CORNWALL, can accommodate ten or twelve boarders during the Summer vacation of her school. Access by the steamer Thos. Powell, foot of Jay-st. every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The location is delightful and convenient. It is near several churches, and in sight of Mr. Willis' beautiful place, "Idlewild." Inquiry may be made of JNO. B. KITCHING, No. 538 Broadway.

ROUND HILL WATER-CURE AND HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—H. HALSTED, Physician. Mountain air, fifty acres forest park, cool and refreshing for families and invalids. Good table and amusements. Jenny Lind, after a three months' stay, called it "The Paradise of America."

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY— In a healthy neighborhood, and where there is no fever and ague, and of easy access to the City, for a gentleman and wife, and two small children and servant. Address A. Box 200, *Times* office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New York. Buildings and grounds pleasant, commanding one of the finest views in the world. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address R. C. FLACK.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT FORT Lee about quarter of a mile from the landing. Inquire of E. D. BAILEY, No. 327 Spring-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—TWENTY BONDS ISSUED BY THE OSWEGO and Syracuse Railroad Company, dated May 1, 1858, for $500 each; due in 1870; numbered from 19 to 38, both inclusive; with coupons payable semi-annually, and other private papers. The bonds are of no value except in the hands of the Directors of the Company, they having been made for a special purpose and the negotiation thereof having been forbidden. As they will be of some use to the Company, a reward of $50 will be paid if found and left at the office of Messrs. Hoffman & Tenbrook, No. 2 Hanover-st., New-York. The sale and negotiation of the above-mentioned bonds and coupons are hereby forbidden, and no sale or transfer thereof will be valid. F. F. CARRINGTON, President.

THE BONDS OF THE OSWEGO AND Syracuse Railroad Company, advertised as lost, have been recovered. F. F. CARRINGTON, President.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

STATIONERY.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH letter, note and cap papers, gold pens, Rodgers' knives, law blanks, porte monnaies, &c., &c., at WILLMER & ROGERS, No. 42 Nassau-st.

AT EVERDELL'S, HIS CELEBRATED Wedding Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had at his great Card Depôt, Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

INSTRUCTION

A CARD.

TO THE LOVERS OF THE BEAUTIFUL.—Ladies, gentlemen, and children, can have an opportunity of being instructed in the Artistic and Ornamental Fine Arts, such as the beautiful art of Grecian Oil Painting, and the new and elegant art of Oil Painting on Glass, the latest style for centre tables, pictures, &c., Italian Transferring Painting, Potichomanie Vase Painting, Leather Work for Ornamenting Furniture and Frames. Also, Fancy Hair Flowers, Silk and Chenille Embroidery, and various kinds of raised worsted work. The above arts can be acquired perfectly in from two to seven lessons. Also, a rare opportunity which has never before been offered in this City, to learn a new and beautiful invention of stamping for all kinds of embroidery and needlework; full instruction in one lesson, with materials included $3. Elegant specimens in all of the above arts can be seen by calling at No. 395 4th-st., three doors east of the Bowery.

THE MISSES PALACHE

Will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School, at their new residence, No. 183 Fitzroy-place, West 28th-st.

NOTICE.—THE FALL TERM OF THE BROOKLYN Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute will commence on the 9th day of September next.

The Principal of the Academic Department will be in attendance, one week prior and to that date, (at the Institute in Livingston-st., between Court and Boerum,) for the purpose of receiving applications from those desirous of entering as pupils, and to examine and classify them.

The Institute has been put in thorough order, is in a central and healthy location, and will commend itself to visitors as thoroughly furnished and adapted to the purposes to which it is devoted.

The corps of Professors and Instructors is complete, and will maintain the high reputation already established by the Institute. By order. JOSIAH O. LOW Secretary.

PRIVATE TUITION AND BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—The Rev. and Mrs. H. L. MYRICK, of Brooklyn, Conn., receive into their family several children to board and instruct according to the wishes of parents giving to each personal attention and affectionate care. Their home is a retired, pleasant and healthy location, accessible from New-York and Boston *via* Norwich and Worcester Railroad, and offers excellent inducements to those who wish to place young persons, of either sex, under responsible superintendence and favorable influences. References: The Rev. A. A. LIVERMORE, No. 111 Broadway; the Rev R. D. MAYO, Albany; the Rev. F. TIFFANY, Springfield Mass.; the Rev. J. KENDALL, D. D., Plymouth; the Rev. H. F. HARRINGTON, the Rev WARREN BURTON, the Rev. C. FRANCIS D. D., Cambridge; the Rev. E. S. GANNETT, D.D., Boston.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—APPLETON'S Building No. 346 Broadway, New-York.; Schools, Academies and Colleges supplied promptly with talented Teachers for every department of Literature, Science and Art. Schools supplied with pupils. Parents supplied with School Circulars free of cost. Families with Tutors and Governesses. Teachers wishing engagements should apply at once. Competent Teachers of Music, Modern Languages and Painting wanted.

REFERENCES—The Hon. JOHN C. RIVES, Washington, D. C.; Faculty Amherst College; Dr. LOWELL MASON, GEO. F. ROOT, D. C. VAN NORMAN et al.

SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—ELM PARK COLLEGIATE Institute, Litchfield, Conn., (the healthiest spot in the Union,) the Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., late of Princeton College, N. J., Assistant Principal. Boys fitted for college or for business. A teacher of the French language resides in the family. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 15th st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 9.

Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

DON BERNARD'S INSTITUTE, NO. 1 West 24th st., near 5th-av., reopens on 15th September. This French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies is under the care of Mr. and Madame Don Bernard, associated with Miss Jane Bulkley, who, for the last ten years, has been the successful teacher of the senior classes of Rutgers Institute. For circulars apply on the premises.

GYMNASTICS, CALISTHENICS, &C.— A gentleman, thoroughly qualified to give instruction in the above, is prepared to make arrangements upon very liberal terms with principals of schools in this City and vicinity, and others who may wish to avail themselves of his services during the coming Fall and Winter. The highest references given. Address C., Box No. 187 *Times* office.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.— (Day and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 194 East Broadway.
REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

THE REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., (late Principal of Rutgers Female Institute) will (D. V.) reopen his Institute for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union square on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S Bookstore, No. 321 Broadway, at RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY'S, 76 Bowery, and by addressing the Principal.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUITION of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens September 17.
The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MRS. OKILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

MONS. LEOPOLD DE GRAND-VAL'S French Boarding School, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J. A collegiate and commercial Institution. Annual session begins Sept. 1. Pupils received at any time previous. Circulars at No. 6 Broad-st., *Excelsior* office.

MRS. COMEGYS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., reopens on the 16th of September.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next session commences Oct. 7. For catalogues just published address C. V. SPEAR & J. R. BOYD, Principals.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No 22 West 32d st., near 5th-av., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 14.

BOARDING-SCHOOL.—TERMS $20 PER QUARTER.—Wanted three competent teachers. Apply, for ten days, at No. 70 4th-st., where circulars may be had.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER BY A member of a class which has just been graduated from Yale College. He has letters of recommendation from President Woolsey and Prof Olmsted, both as regards character and scholarship. Would prefer a situation near New-York or Boston, but has no objection to going South or West. Address EDUCATION, Fair Haven, Mass.

OFFICE AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE
No. 346 Broadway.

A SUPERIOR MUSIC TEACHER WANTED —a lady, a highly cultivated vocalist, and brilliant performer on the piano. Salary liberal. Personal application only to be made to SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

WANTED—IN A FEMALE INSTITUTE, A PERSON qualified to teach French and music on the piano; none but a person of polished manners and who can bring satisfactory testimonials of aptness to teach, need apply. Address Box No. 2,641, New-York City Post-Office.

TEACHERS WANTED—ONE IN CLASSICS, one in English, in a School for Boys, in this City. Applications to be made in writing. None need apply who have not taught in this City. Address (till Sept. 1) A. D. F. RANDOLPH, Broadway, corner of Amity-st., New York.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A GENTLEMAN of experience in teaching desires a situation to teach a few families to teach children the English branches. Oral instruction can be given to those whose age renders them incapable of studying. Address R. C. R., Clark's Hotel, Washington-st., corner of Jay.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TUITION, is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess in a private family; her course of instruction comprises music, French, drawing and Latin with the usual English branches. Address E. C. R., Springfield, Mass.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION to teach small children the English branches, with music, either in private school or family. References given. Address J. M., Box No. 711 Post Office.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY, OF GOOD family, and well educated, wishes to find a family or school to teach the French language either at once or in September. Address G. T., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION to teach small children the English branches, with music, either in private school or family. References given. Address J. M., Box No. 711, Post Office.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas secured to them by the following patents:
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, patented Jan. 19, 1858.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at THOS. HOBE ELL'S, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders and all iron work appertaining to buildings.
GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 193 and 201 Centre st.,
and Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

LORD'S PATENT COUPLING.—THIS VALUABLE Coupling has attracted the attention of carriage builders and public generally. It occupies only three feet in the inside circle in turning, and your carriage cannot upset. The wheels in turning also are thrown so far apart that two steps can be used, which for ladies is invaluable. The right for this City or State for sale or exchange. Call and see the model at No. 487 Broadway, where this Coupling can be had for new or old buggies.
E. V. CHANT.

AUCTION SALES.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD Furniture, THIS DAY, Aug. 7, at the private residence No. 145 West 24th-st., near 8th-av. T. GOULDSMITH will sell all the furniture in the above house, consisting of three suits of parlor furniture, covered in silk brocade and velvet; solid rosewood etageres, mirror doors and statuary marble tops; rosewood 7-octave piano, inlaid with pearl; pier and mantel mirrors, centre and side tables, secretaries, corner etageres, reception and Turkish chairs, velvet carpets, lace curtains, vases, paintings, bronzes, &c., hall-stand and chairs, stair carpets and rods, bedroom furniture, in rosewood and mahogany; bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattresses, paillasses, bolsters and pillows, sofas, rockers, chairs, dining-room furniture of every description. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

HENRY HUME, Auctioneer—Store No. 175 Chatham-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—HENRY HUME WILL sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Aug. 7, at 10 o'clock, in the store No. 329 Bowery, all goods remaining in said store which was sold to purchasers at sale on the 5th inst. and not removed, by order of the Assignee, consisting of iron bedsteads, hat stands, &c., &c. Terms cash. Deposit required from purchasers. Goods to be removed this day.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, COUNTERS, DESKS, GAS FIXTURES, &c.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Aug. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., four velvet and tapestry carpets, one or two ingrain do., 8 doz. curl-maple chairs, lounges and bedsteads, 8-day clocks, office desks, 30 hair and husk mattresses, gas fixtures, washstands, tables, &c., &c. Sale peremptory, and must be removed this day.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau st., a large assortment of household furniture of every description, viz.: rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, carpets, gilt frame pier glasses, bookcases, extension dining tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, &c. The attention of dealers and housekeepers is called to the above sale.

C. W. HOUGHTON & Co., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, AUG. 16, AT 3 o'clock, on the premises at Far Rockaway, L. I., 80 to 100 country seats. Reference to S. R. B. Norton, on the farm. Maps can be seen at the auctioneer's, No. 16 Wall st., New-York, or at JOHN L. NOSTRAND'S, Surveyor, corner Bushwick and Myrtle avs., Plank road, East Brooklyn.

JOHN S. BETTS, Auctioneer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL the personal estate of William Cook, vested in me as assignee, and which has come into my hands, will be sold at public auction, at the office of GERARD BETTS & CO., No. 106 Wall st., New York City, on MONDAY, Aug. 16 next, at 12 o'clock at noon.—Dated New-York, July 30, 1858. J. H. FROTHINGHAM, Assignee, &c.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—BY ORDER OF THE Supreme Court.—E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.—of house and lot No. 71 Hammond-st., in a good neighborhood, a well-built three story basement brick dwelling; sale on the 10th August, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. For other information, apply to GEO. S. STITT, No. 192 Broadway.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—THE ADVERTISER WILL LET HIS first-class unfurnished house, pleasantly located near Madison-av., to a desirable private family, that will be willing to board himself and wife. House in perfect order throughout. To a desirable party a liberal arrangement will be made. Object, pleasant home. Address LIVINGSTON, Box No. 143 *Times* office. References exchanged.

TO LET—FIRST SEPTEMBER, WITH BOARD, IN a private family, near 31st st. and 5th av., a fine suite of rooms, two large and one small, on second floor, furnished with carpets and gas fixtures only; bath, closets, &c., on the same floor. Address Box No. 2,179 Post-Office

TO LET—THE LARGE 3½-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 243 9th av., containing 13 rooms in excellent order, with gas fixtures, Croton water and bath rooms. Rent low to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Inquire at No. 245 9th av., corner of 26th-st.

VALUABLE LOTS TO LEASE—FOR FIVE, 10 or 21 years, with renewals; 100 lots of ground lying between 19th and 24th sts. and the 10th av. and Hudson River. Desirable locations for business. For particulars, apply at the office of JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience, and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

STEAM-POWER, WITH WELL-LIGHTED rooms, two on a floor, each room 25x55. Also, small rooms to suit tenants, at a cheap rent.
J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 182 Centre st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY TO EXCHANGE for farms in the State of New York or New-Jersey. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 387 9th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE LOCALITY UP town, convenient to cars and stages, a moderate-sized house in good repair, suitable for two small families without children. Rent from $500 to $600 per annum. Address A. & S., Box No. 203 *Times* Office for one week.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A splendid residence at Port Washington, N. J. Also, a fine farm of 73 acres, near Spotswood, N. J.; good land, well watered, young orchard, apples and peaches, with strawberry field of two acres, buildings new and in good order.

FOR SALE—Five acres of land at Ravenswood, near the ferry; 10 acres on King's Bridge Road running to Harlem River. Also, a fine house with several lots of ground on Putnam and Grand avs., Brooklyn; lot on 5th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.; lot on 50th-st., south side of 5th and 6th avs.; lot on 53d st., between 7th and 8th avs.; 4 lots on 5th-av., corner 128th-st.; also, other valuable property in City and Country. Apply at the office of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, No. 346 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT THE VILLAGE OF SOUTH Norwalk, Conn., about three minutes' walk from New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot, a handsome country residence with about three acres of ground tastefully laid out in orchard, garden and ornamental trees, with a great abundance of choice fruit. The house is a large two story, with wing, having basement kitchen, cellars and wash-house, all in good repair; the outhouses consist of barn, coach house, stable, cow-house, hennery, &c., &c., all good. The property overlooks Long Island Sound and surrounding country, the whole only wants to be seen to be appreciated, and will be sold cheap if applied for soon by a cash buyer. Apply on the premises, to Mr. ROBERT HUTTON.

THE VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Greenwich, Conn., now occupied by the family of the Rev. John N. Lewis is offered for sale. The situation is beautiful, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound. The house is conveniently arranged, and contains 12 rooms and a good cellar. The grounds, which, beside the lawn around the dwelling, embrace a garden and orchard are about two acres in extent, and filled with shade and fruit trees. Distance from the station on the New-Haven Railroad about three fourths of a mile. For further particulars inquire of ALFRED EDWARDS, Esq., No. 111 Broadway, or of Mr. LEWIS, upon the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large, first class mansion, having every convenience for a gentleman's residence, situated on the Hudson River, 2½ miles from the Railroad Station, and commanding a very fine view of the river. Also for sale, several desirable building sites of five or ten acres each. Carriages can always be obtained at the depôt. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., or to M. T. BOOMER, near the premises.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR THREE OR FOUR years a small house with two to five acres of land, within about an hour's ride of this City, and in this State—on or near the Hudson River preferred. The rent not over $250, to a first class tenant. Apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET AT FLUSHING.—LARGE; very convenient for permanent residence; rent low. WM. R. PRINCE.

FARMS FOR SALE.

TENNESSEE LAND FOR SALE.—DURING the present month only, I am duly authorized to sell from 1,000 to 30,000 acres of land in Morgan County Tennessee. This land is offered by a gentleman who received his titles from the State, and who is constrained by domestic considerations to remove his family to California. The land lies in different tracts, interspersed with mountain, hill and vale, abounding in coal and iron, well watered by streams and by springs of unsurpassed freestone water; latitude, 33° to 34°, in the healthiest and most beautiful country on earth. I will sell the whole together as low as 15 cents per acre. Taxes nominal. Title unquestionable. S. J. ANDERSON, 33 Water st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM IN THE town of Newburg, 2½ miles from the village, in a beautiful and healthy location; it contains 147 acres of excellent land; is well watered, and is suitable for any purpose; has a good dwelling, and all the necessary outbuildings with three orchards and an abundance of the choicest fruit. Will sell 50 to 70 acres, if required, with orchards buildings and other improvements. Inquire at No. 392 Washington-st.; or of GEORGE GUY, on the premises, Bedford Farm.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN NEW-JERSEY, 17 miles from New-York, and 2½ miles from Paterson; said farm consists of 80 acres of land under a good state of cultivation. For particulars inquire of C. L. BATES, No. 114 4th-av.

IOWA LANDS IN GRUNDY COUNTY, SECT. 16, T. 88, N. R. 18 W., to sell or trade for Real Estate or merchandise. One-half cash will be put in. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange Wall-st.

FURNITURE

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS WITH SIDES —Something quite new. Black Walnut Cottage Bedsteads latest styles, unequaled in this City; prices $4 and upwards. Folding Cribs, Trundles, &c. Spooner's Spring Beds, Mattresses of all kinds and of the best quality for sale, cheap at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, 4 doors below Bleecker st., in the basement.

FURNITURE.—$300 WILL PURCHASE THE ENTIRE parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, bedding, linen, and every article requisite to keep house of a small family leaving for Europe. This is a chance seldom met with. Apply at No. 377 Cumberland-st., Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles. Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal st., (old No. 28.)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
NOS. 72 AND 98 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, have established a complete
INTERNATIONAL AGENCY
for the transaction of general business in connection with their
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to
PERSONS GOING ABROAD.

Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.

REFERENCES:

James Boorman, New-York.	Erastus Corning, Albany.
Alsop & Chauncey do.	Gray & Danforth, Boston.
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, New York.	Dean Richmond, Buffalo
Carey, Howard & Sanger.	E. S. Sandford, Philadel'a

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy
Great Britain,	Spain	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	ALSO, ON	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London.
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.

Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

GOOD STOCKS AND BONDS FOR SALE.
Treasury Notes.
New-York State 5 per cents.
Ohio State 6 per cents.
Hamilton County (Cincinnati) 8 per cents.
St. Paul City 12 per cents.
THOMPSON BROTHERS,
No. 2 Wall-st.,
Corner Wall and Broadway.

MAXWELL & DART
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS.
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

Stocks bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. Loans and business paper negotiated, and advances made on securities.

COLLECTIONS.

We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO.,
No. 18 Exchange-place.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated.

STATE OF MINNESOTA EIGHT PER CENT BONDS—Maturing July 1, 1867—Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York—Coupons payable January and July 1. Secured by an annual tax of $37,777 77, to be retained as a sinking fund to cancel the debt, besides a special tax to pay the interest.

The entire indebtedness of the State amounts to $250,000, of which these bonds form a part, offering an investment in a State Stock, at once profitable and secure.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE WATER-WORKS BONDS—Bearing six per cent interest, maturing 1887 principal and interest payable in the City of New York, secured by a special mill tax and the water revenues. The entire debt of the city amounts to $3,301,000, ($1,825,000 of which is only contingent and is being gradually liquidated.)
With assets, consisting of real estate, stocks, &c. $4,915,703
The taxables for 1857 amount to.......... 33,623,564
The population is 70,000.

The loan is contracted for the construction of the Water Works, and is an unexceptionable security, and well worthy the attention of parties wishing a safe investment.

The above Bonds for sale by CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall st.

Full particulars, including copies of laws under which the Bonds were issued, may be had on application as above.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on MONDAY, Aug 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed.

Ten per cent will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent. on the 1st of September; thirty per cent on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November, or payment may be made in full.

Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York.
JOHN A. STEVENS,
HENRY F. VAIL,
E. D. MORGAN, } Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
No. 80 Nassau st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1858.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED for 800 shares, of $50 each, of the increased capital stock of this Company on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th inst., at this office; the same being required to extend the mains, &c., of the Company.

Terms—10 per cent on the day of subscription; 40 per cent. on the 1st day of September next; and the balance on the 1st day of October next. By order of the Board of Directors. HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF WATER WORKS, DETROIT, Mich., July 26, 1858.

COUPONS—DETROIT WATER WORKS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the interest coupons attached to the Bonds of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit, payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, will be paid on presentation at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York.
ROBT. E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

SEVERAL SUMS OF MONEY, FROM $1,000 to $10,000 to loan on bond and mortgage on New York City property. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 387 9th av.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL REPORT TO THE stock and bond holders of the Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati (late Mad River and Lake Erie) Railroad Company, to 1st of July last, may be obtained by those interested, on application at the office of ROBERT YELVERTON, No. 68 Wall-st.

AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE Knickerbocker Stage Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office, 8th-av. and 23d-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst. The polls will be open from 1 to 3 P. M. GEO. C. PETERS, Secretary.

FOR SALE—WESTERN LANDS FARM MORTGAGES and 50 per cent cash, in exchange for dry goods or other merchandise, $20,000 to $50,000 worth. Apply at No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st. or Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn. JOHN BRAINERD.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET,
New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CAPITAL $300,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., (late Continental Bank,) New York, insures property throughout the United States. Applications, with diagrams may be sent by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO. S. DOUGHTY, President, ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President. J. N. KEELER, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

LOAN OFFICES.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business and all business strictly confidential. German, Spanish and other languages spoken. CHARLES BRODY, No. 66 Nassau st., up stairs.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., purchased at the highest rates or money advanced on same to any amount. Also, watches and jewelry for sale at a great sacrifice. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, room No. 25.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New York, on and after Aug. 16, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 10 WALL ST., NEW YORK, July 7, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 9th of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS INS. CO., No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall st., Aug. 4, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent payable on and after the 16th of August, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE R. R. CO.,
3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable to the stockholders, on and after Wednesday, the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Sec.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after Aug. 10, next. The transfer book will be closed from the 3d to the 10th instant, inclusive. By order.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st.
NEW YORK, Aug 5, 1858.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend, payable to the stockholders, on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall st., New-York.—The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent on the capital stock, payable the 2d day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst. until that day.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 10th day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 2d until the 10th day of August. The coupons of the bonds of the Company due August 1 will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank.
C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK—NEW-YORK, JULY 31, 1858.—A dividend of three and one half per cent. has been declared payable on the 10th of August. The Transfer Books will remain closed until that day.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Aug. 3, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE Company have this day declared a semi annual dividend of 3 per cent. payable on and after Aug 9, 1858, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

MARINE BANK—JULY 27, 1858.—A DIVIDEND of three and a half (3½) per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after Monday, Aug 9. The transfer-books will be closed till that day. By order.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LEASE OF THE NORTH BATTERY AND PIER FOOT OF HUBERT-STREET FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that "The North Battery" and Pier foot of Hubert-st., (at present occupied by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.,) will be leased on bids, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Hall, for the term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1859. The lessees will be required to make all necessary repairs to the premises, and to keep the same in repair during the term of their lease, at their own expense.

The lease will contain the usual covenants and conditions.

The terms and conditions will be made known at the time of sale, and may be learned on application at the Comptroller's office, No. 5 Hall of Records.
DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor;
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller;
GEORGE G. BARNARD, Recorder;
A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain;
THOMAS McSPEDON, Ch. of Fin. Com. Bd. of Ald.;
HENRY ARCULARIUS, Ch. of Fin. Com. Bd. of Coun.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, No. 5 Hall of Records,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1858.

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS WANTING TO PURCHASE STREET MANURE.—It can be obtained in any quantity by applying at the Comptroller's Office, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. PETER MONEGHAN, Superintendent of Market Rent Fees and Sale of Manure.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EXECUTORS' SALE.—Will be sold on MONDAY, Aug. 16, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 230 8th-av., corner of 22d-st., New-York, a large assortment of merchandise, consisting of house-furnishing goods, hardware, stoves, willow ware, Britannia, plated and tin ware with all the tools and machines used in the shop for the manufacture of sheet-iron, copper and tin ware; and all the stock in trade of the late JOHN GREGORY, of the City of New-York, deceased. SARAH GREGORY, Executrix, and CYRENUS BLOODGOOD, acting-executor of the last will and testament of JOHN GREGORY, deceased. The store will be to let, and possession given the last of August.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating or purchasing a note given by us to James McBride, Trustee, for $2,999 30, dated June 25, 1857, and payable eighteen months after date, as the same will not be paid by us on the ground of no consideration or value received.
HOPKINS, HAYES, PALMER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1858.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $2,000 OR $3,000 capital, to manufacture Getty's patented self-closing and patented ventilating lager-bier faucets. The reputation of these faucets is already established, and only wants the above amount to insure most profitable returns. Apply at the manufactory, No. 97 Cliff-st. H. GETTY, Patentee.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 20 feet. Apply to I. C. COLT, New York Hotel, New-York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

TO OIL BROKERS.—A COMPETENT AND ACTIVE person, familiar with the purchase and sale of oils, will find a steady and reliable business by addressing L. M., lower Post-Office, with address and references.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH FROM $20,000 to $40,000 capital, to engage in banking business already established in a large Western city. Address box No. 3,744, Chicago, Ill.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
MURPHY & ALLISON,
MANUFACTURERS OF WROUGHT-IRON TUBING
FOR GAS, STEAM, WATER, &c., &c.,
No. 1,908 MARKET-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

We are prepared to supply consumers with large or small quantities on reasonable terms.

Our Tubing is well manufactured, and gives general satisfaction wherever it is used.

Orders addressed as above will be promptly attended to. Dealers in New York and vicinity may obtain information as regards our terms, &c., from Mr. J. D. HEPPARD, office of New-York *Times*.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable, much superior to any hand-made and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated

Feb. 19, 1856,	Dec. 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856,	Jan. 12, 1858.

The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

BILLIARDS.—TWO SECOND HAND BILLIARD tables for sale, mahogany beds and made by a superior maker. For particulars address
W. J. WALKER, No. 24 Spruce-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage................$130
Second Cabin Passage.................75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage................$110
Second Cabin Passage.................60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves New York We'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wed'day, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.—The shortest sea passage between America and Europe. This line is composed of powerful paddle-wheel steamships, of which the INDIAN EMPIRE, the PRINCE ALBERT and the AMERICAN EMPIRE are now running. The next departure from New-York (to be followed by others in the line about every two weeks) will be the PRINCE ALBERT, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, direct for Galway.

Passengers will have a free ticket by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.

First-class, $90; second class, $50; third-class, $30. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For passage, freight and other particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.	
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY......Sept. 1	
NORTH STAR, Sat., Sept. 11	WEDNESDAY......Sept. 29	
From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New York.
NORTH'N LIGHT......Aug. 7	Aug. 7.	Sept. 8.
ARIEL..........Sept. 4	Oct. 2.	Oct. 6.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail Sept. 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP JURA, E. R. MOODIE, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 9. Passage money, for first class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $75, including provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.

Freight taken at reasonable rates.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW YORK
GLASGOW, Goodwin, Saturday, Aug 7, at 12, noon.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport.

N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER DIRECT.

THE CALIFORNIA, NEW-YORK AND EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Have purchased the steamships HERMANN and WASHINGTON, formerly of the Southampton and Bremen Line. These ships were constructed, under Government inspection, of the best material, (live oak frames,) and are in all respects well known as the most safe and comfortable steamships out of the port of New-York.

The Company's steamship HERMANN, Captain EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on the 21st August, inst., from Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., New-York, for San Francisco and Fraser's River, touching at Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso. Only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight will be taken, for which early application must be made. The accommodations of this steamer are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 323 Greenwich-st., New-York,
HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Boston, Providence, Portland, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-Orleans papers please copy twice each week for three weeks.

FRASER'S RIVER GOLD MINES!
FOR PORT TOWNSEND, IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE GOLD MINES, DIRECT.

The A 1 splendid clipper bark VIKERY will have earliest dispatch. As a fast-sailing vessel, with every convenience for passengers, kind and attentive commander, she is unrivaled. Will make the passage in 110 days. Passengers will do well to give her attention, as she will be the first to leave for above port.

For freight or passage, apply to
L. H. SIMPSON,
No. 19 Beaver-st., or on board, at pier No. 6 N. R.

FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

STEAM TO RIO JANEIRO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, on her route to California and Fraser's River gold mines. This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports, for which early application must be made. Her accommodations are unsurpassed.

Apply at the office, No. 323 Greenwich-st., corner of Duane. HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

STEAM TO VALPARAISO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, touching at Rio Janeiro on her voyage to California and the Fraser River gold mines. This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports.

Apply at the office, No. 323 Greenwich-st. corner of Duane. HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

FOR THE EAST.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and elegant steamship "CHESAPEAKE," SIDNEY CROWELL, Commander, leaves Portland every Saturday, and New-York, from pier No. 12, North River, every Tuesday, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including Stateroom, $5. Running time 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland; H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st., New York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, *via* Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The "Glen House" is only six hours' ride from Portland.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., for Hartford.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

DAILY EXCURSIONS—TO NORWALK, FARE 25 CENTS.—Landing at City Island, David's Island and New-Rochelle, fare 20 cents; Rocky Neck, 25 cents. The steamer CATILINE, EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock, (Sundays excepted) from Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29 East River.

FOR CHARTER, EXCURSIONS, PIC-NICS, &c.—The splendid new steamer MASSACHUSETTS fitted in elegant style, is now ready. Apply to G. B. ECKINS, No. 69 South-st., or to the Captain on board, foot Morton-st.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMERS MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOCKWOOD, with barges for charter to lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., cor. Pine.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned in behalf of the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 10th day of August next, at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and repairing the school furniture in Ward School No. 38, in said Ward, and for supplying so much new furniture as is necessary to furnish the class-rooms and additions now being made to said School-house, according to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN R. LYDECKER,
For the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALLSOPP'S CELEBRATED EAST INDIA Tonic Pale Ale, for sale in three and five gallon kegs, by G. E. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-st. Samples on draught in the finest possible condition.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR THE
WHITE MOUNTAINS
DIRECT.
MOST COMFORTABLE AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE.
THROUGH IN 18 HOURS,
VIA
NORWICH & WORCESTER LINE.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMERS COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS, and CONNECTICUT, Capt. WM. WILCOX, form a daily line, leaving Pier No. 18 North River, foot Cortlandt-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., for the WEIRS, PLYMOUTH, WELLS RIVER AND LITTLETON, intersecting with the various stage lines for the popular houses throughout the Mountains.

For further information, tickets, &c., inquire of E. S. MARTIN, Agent, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

AUGUST. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.

The regular old-established line
FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fair Haven, and Red Bank, Pleasure Bay, Little Silver and Ocean Port.

The new and splendid steamer
HIGHLAND LIGHT,
Captain H. B. PARKER,
Will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Friday, Aug 6.... 7½ A.M.	Friday, Aug 6.... 7 A.M.
Friday, Aug 6.... 1 P.M.	Friday, Aug 6.... 5 P.M.
Saturday, Aug. 7. 8 A.M.	Saturday, Aug. 7.. 8 A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 7. 3 P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 7.. 6 P.M.
Sunday, Aug. 8... 7½ A.M.	Sunday, Aug. 8... 3 P.M.
Sunday, Aug. 8... 6¾ P.M.	Monday, Aug. 9... 6¼ A.M.
Monday, Aug. 9... 3 P.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 10. 6¾ A.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 10.. 3½ P.M.	Wed'sd'y, Aug. 11. 6¼ A.M.
Wed'sd'y, Aug. 11. 1 P.M.	Wed'sd'y, Aug. 11. 1 A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 12. 7 A.M.	Thursday, Aug. 12, 10½ A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 12. 3 P.M.	Thursday, Aug. 12. 3 P.M.
Friday, Aug. 13... 7 A.M.	Friday, Aug. 13... 10½ P.M.
Friday, Aug. 13... 3 P.M.	Friday, Aug. 13... 3 P.M.

Time-Tables can always be had of W. C. Lemon, No. 122 Broadway; Besson & Brower, of No. 179 West-st.

Nelson Taylor's Squan Line of Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Wednesday, Aug. 4, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 5, 10½ A.M.	Thursday, Aug. 5, 10½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 5, 4 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 6, 5¾ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 6, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 7, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 7, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 7, 6¾ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 8, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 8, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 8, 7 P. M.	Monday, Aug. 9, 6¼ A. M.
Monday, Aug. 9, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 10, 6¼ A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 10, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 11, 6¼ A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 11, 4 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 12, 6¼ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 12, 4 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 13, 6¼ A. M.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch without charge. Ker's Express by this line.

Elias Haight's line of stages for Squan connects with this boat; also stages to all parts of the country.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT
FOR
HUNTINGTON, NORTHPORT, STONY BROOK AND PORT JEFFERSON.

The favorite and staunch steamer GOLDEN GATE, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. Returning will leave Port Jefferson Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M., Stony Brook at 9, Northport at 11, East Neck Dock at 11½. Stages will connect at all the places. Meals on board. J. POST, Agent, No. 23 South-st.

OCEAN WAVE—FOR HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch direct by Pleasure Bay, Red Bank, and intermediate landings:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK
Friday, Aug. 6 ... 11½ A.M.	Friday, Aug. 6...... 3½ P.M.
Saturday, Aug. 7.. 1 P.M.	Sunday, Aug. 8.... 4 P.M.
Monday, Aug. 9... 7½ A.M.	Sunday, Aug. 8, Laura fr P.Bay, 4¾ P.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 10 8 A.M.	Monday, Aug. 9.... 3 P.M.
Wednes'y, Aug. 11. 8½ A.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 10.. 3½ P.M.
Thursday, Aug. 12. 9½ A.M.	Wednes'y, Aug. 11, Laura will not connect..... 4 P.M.
Friday, Aug. 13... 9½ A.M.	Thursday, Aug. 12, do.......... 4½ P.M.
	Friday, Aug. 13, do. 4½ P.M.

The LAURA will connect with each of these three boats for Pleasure Bay, excepting with the OCEAN WAVE on the 11th, 12th and 13th inst., afternoon trips.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Little Silver and Ocean Port. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Friday, Aug 6.... 4 P.M.	Friday, Aug. 6... 11 A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 7.. 5 P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 7. 6½ A.M.
Monday, Aug. 9... 4½ P.M.	Monday, Aug. 9... 8½ A.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 10. 4½ P.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 10. 9 A.M.
Wed'day, Aug. 11. 3 P.M.	Wed'day, Aug. 11. 9 A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 12. 5 P.M.	Thursday, Aug. 12. 6 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 13... 5 P.M.	Friday, Aug. 13... 6 A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 14. 5 P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 14. 6½ A.M.

SUNDAY TRIP TO GLEN COVE, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITE STONE AND STRATTONPORT.—The double engine steamer OHIO, Captain E. R. FERGUSON, will continue to leave for the season as follows: Amos-st., 7; Spring-st., 7:15; Peck-slip, 8; Broome-st., 8:15; 10th-st., 8:30; 26th-st., 9; 33d-st., 9:15 A. M. Returning, leave Glen Cove at 3 P. M.; New-Rochelle, 3:45; City Island, 4:15; and Strattonport at 5 P. M. Fare each way 25 cents. To Strattonport and return, 25 cents. The 2d av. cars run within one block of the landing at 33d-st. Landing at Sandy Point is discontinued.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancy's Neck, at 7. New-Rochelle at 7½ and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos) at 9½, 12¼, and 3½ o'clock; Spring st. at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion, 25 cents.

THE ONLY SUNDAY BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS FERRY, IRVINGTON, TARRYTOWN, NYACK, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer GEO. T. STANLEY will leave foot of Robinson st. at 6¾ A. M. Fare to Yonkers, Hastings and Dobbs Ferry, 10 cents; all other landings 25 cents. GEO. T. STANLEY, Agent.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEW-YORK—Fare 25 cents. The steamer UNION, Capt. D. C. HEALY, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving Murray-st. at 8:45 A. M.; returning, leave Keyport at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point and Mount Pleasant.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—STEAMER BROADWAY, will leave pier foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock, landing at Amos-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Caldwell's, West Point and Cornwall. Returning, will leave Newburg at 1½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, touching at Amos-st.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWARK.—THE steamboat UNION will leave from foot of Murray-st. on SUNDAY, Aug. 8, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, leave Newark from Commercial-dock, foot of Market-st., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Fare 13 cents.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT AND ORIENT.—The screw-steamer ALBANY leaves pier No. 11 North River, every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply on board.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to Montgomery, A a., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets will apply before 3 o'clock P. M. on the day of departure. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—REDUCTION OF PASSAGE.—CABIN $20—DECK $6—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Captain BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, succeeds on SATURDAY, Aug. 14. Through tickets to Florida at reduced rates may be had by applying as above. The Adams Express agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line. Freight six cents per foot.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to Macon, Montgomery, Atlanta, Columbus and Albany, Ga., sold at much less than local rates. Freight 6 cents per foot until further notice. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTA, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 31, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage, with commodious staterooms, $15. Freight six cents per foot, until further notice. Insurance at one-half per cent. effected through our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:

Trains leave the Depot corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.

Trains leave Depôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Pierpont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW YORK, June 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, to..........................$6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to..........................5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to..........................5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:15 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—LEAVES South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:

For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.

For River Head, daily, at 3:30 P. M.; express to Jerusalem.

Sunday Milk Trains leave South Ferry for Greenport at 9 A. M., arriving at 2 P. M.; returning, leave Greenport at 4 P. M.; reach Brooklyn at 9 P. M.

For other trains see *Express*, *Evening Post*, Brooklyn papers and large bills.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New York, fare $2 25. New Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.

MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and 6:30 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.

N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct and *via* St. Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby; also, pleasure route *via* Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

TRAVELERS LEAVING THE CITY should procure the last edition of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. It contains through routes, timetables of all the Railroads, a general map giving the roads in actual operation, sixty maps of a tourist's guide to the watering places, and a thousand other items of information for the traveler. Price 25 cents.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK.—JOHN A. CLUSSMAN, plaintiff, against HENRY B. ROCKWELL and WILLIAM W. WINSTON, defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 67 Wall-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand six hundred and twenty-two dollars and ninety two cents, with interest from the 4th day of June, 1858; costs of protest, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1858. JOHN B. STEVENS,
au7-law6wS. Plaintiff's Attorney.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE fifth chapter of the second part of the revised statutes, notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed assignee of WM. COOK, an insolvent debtor. All persons indebted to the said debtor are required to render an account of all the debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said assignee by the 9th day of September next, at the office of HOWLAND & FROTHINGHAM, No. 106 Wall-street, New York City, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property and effects of the said debtor are required to deliver the same to me by the day above specified. All creditors of the said debtor are also required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to said assignee by the 9th day of September next.—Dated the 30th day of July, 1858.
jy31-law3wS* J. H. FROTHINGHAM, Assignee, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LYDIA BALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, being at the office of Q. McAdam, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 25, 1858.
LEVI H. STRATTON, Administrator, with the will annexed of LYDIA BALL, deceased. je26-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL NICHOLSON, late of the City of New-York, banker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 19, 1858.
STEWART BROWN,
JAMES M. BROWN, } Executors.
20f-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH F. DELCLISUR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of BLUME & CO., No. 125 Washington-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 5, 1858.
CAROLINE DELCLISUR, Administratrix.
13f-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES H. HARLEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers the administrators, at the office of A. W. KING, No. 52 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of October next. Dated April 16, 1858.
SARAH E. HARLEY,
ADELMOUR W. KING, } Administrators.
ap17-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE DELANCEY VERPLANCK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of THOMAS B. DIBBLEE, counselor-at-law, No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 29, 1858.
CLAUDE VICTOR QUILLIARD, Executor.
ja30-law6mS*

NOTICE OF AN APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. Peter W. Pain, of the city of Albany, insolvent; notice first published July 23, 1858. Creditors to appear before the Hon. Ira Harris, Justice of the Supreme Court, on the 4th day of October 1858, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, at his office in the city of Albany.
jy24-law10wS WEED & KINGSLEY,
Attorneys for Insolvent, Albany.

MEDICAL.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—[illegible], M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first Venereal Surgeon living,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of his Specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Consultations in English, French and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 6 to 9 in the evening.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. [illegible] Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from [illegible] P. M., at 137 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS
AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES,
IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD
DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

Countless the numbers that are daily radically cured and saved from an early grave by the timely exertions of Dr. HUNTER, and the use of his infallible remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP. This medicine is the result of centuries of study of the wisest and most talented medical men in England, France and Germany. Perfected from the whole field of medical science and compounded from many different ingredients, so concentrated that a half ounce vial will cure the most inveterate case of secret disease. It is harmless and thorough in its action, being followed by none of those terrible secondary attacks which are the results of using all other remedies. Price $1. All consultations private. Medical book for nothing.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ASTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 406 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated a vast number of cases, with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson resides in his own house, and receives patients in separate consulting rooms.

DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHOEA, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*

No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the ANTIDOTE is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price, $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by CALLENDER & CO., 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia; REDDING & CO., No. 8 State-st., Boston; W. L. JENISON, Albany.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE on the diseases and abuses of the sexual system, their nature, symptoms, progress, consequences and remedies; also, *on certain innocent diseases which closely resemble venereal*; being a safe, practical and invaluable guide to all whom it may concern. 18th edition, illustrative plates; price $1. Sold at No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House) and by the author, No. 52 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway; or mailed, securely enveloped and prepaid, by addressing Box No. 869 Post-Office.

P. S.—Dr. RALPH is consulted as usual.

DR. WARD—NO. 486 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the most perfect cures of private diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, sole reliance for permanent cure. Hundreds fail of cure by not applying first to Dr. WARD. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 486 Broadway corner Broome-st., perfectly private. Attendance till ten o'clock P. M. Afflicted, call without delay. No charge for consultation.

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500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug-store No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.; also at No. 10 Astor House, and No. 107 Broadway, No. 100 Fulton-st., cor of William.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Medicines sent by mail. Ladies' private circulars sent per letter free, except postage. Office No. 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

THE GREATEST HUMBUG OF THE AGE! to see an entire family, and sometimes a whole neighborhood, all suffering, half sick, half dead, with Fever and Ague, when the OLIVE FEVER AND AGUE PILLS are warranted to cure in one week. Depôt No. 20 Cortlandt-st., up stairs. Price $1.

DR. MINTZER'S VITALITY DOES NOT patch up the shattered system, but effects a permanent cure in all cases of nervous prostration, impotency, and general debility; $1 a bottle. Principal office No. 599 Broadway. Sent to any part of the country.

CORDIAL COGNAC BITTERS IMMEDIATELY relieves diarrhoea, ague and bilious attacks. S. STEINFELD, sole importer, No. 70 Nassau-st., New-York, and for sale by all druggists, bars and groceries.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. GROUT, DENTIST,
NO. 3 BOND ST., NEW YORK.
REFERENCES:

Colonel James Wood, Jr.,	Hon. Henry Chamberlain
J. P. Batchelder, M. D.,	Rev. George Cooke,
Prof. Wm. Hopkins.	Rev. George Montgomery.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps, which can be inserted without extracting the roots; the most sensitive teeth filled without the least pain, with a new material the color of the natural teeth. Also, teeth inserted on gold, continous gums and rubber base, if desired, in the most approved style, warranted to imitate nature and give perfect satisfaction. References from some of the first citizens of New-York who are now wearing teeth of his new invention.
DR. S. B. SIGESMOND,
No. 61 Bleecker-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of J. JOHNSON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JEREMIAH JOHNSON,
JOSEPH MERRITT.

The business will be continued by JEREMIAH JOHNSON and JOHN UNDERHILL, under the name of J. JOHNSON & CO.
JEREMIAH JOHNSON,
AUG. 2, 1858. JOHN UNDERHILL.

No. 58 BEAVER ST., CORNER WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1858.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into copartnership, under the name of C. S. SLOANE & CO., for the transaction of a General Stock Commission Business.
CHRISTIAN S. SLOANE,
JOHN M. HOPKINS,
RICHARD P. HART DURKEE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned and WILLIAM HILL CATHIE, under the firm and name of CATHIE & WOODCOCK, in the business of tin and slate roofing at No. 27 East 18th-st., in the City of New-York, is this day dissolved. The undersigned hereby withdraws from said firm, and his connection therewith ceases from this date; and he hereby gives notice that he will not be responsible for any debts contracted by said CATHIE in the name of said firm or otherwise, from this date.
Dated Aug. 5, 1858. SAMUEL R. WOODCOCK.

COAL.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others wishing to procure coal from these mines can have full information, as credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK CITY.

American Bible Society.—The stated meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, Thursday, at 4½ o'clock P. M., William Forrest, Esq., in the Chair. Eight new Societies were recognized, of which four are in Missouri, two in Michigan, one in Kansas, and one in Illinois. Communications were presented from agents and others in our own country, showing the state of the cause, and especially in regard to the favorable reception of the Scriptures in many places by Roman Catholics; from the Rev. Wm. Butler, Nynee Tal, India, stating the almost total destruction of Bibles in that country during the war, and asking a grant, which was made; from the Rev. L. S. Jacoby, Bremen, in regard to the work in Germany, and stating that a dépôt for Bibles has been opened at Zurich, in Switzerland; from the Rev. J. H. McNeill, Secretary, in regard to an interesting Bible Convention which he had attended in South Carolina; from the Rev. Ramon Montsalvatge, missionary at Carthagena, (N. G.,) formerly an agent of this Society, stating the establishment of Common Schools in that city, in which the Scriptures are read; from the Rev. Isaac G. Bliss, Constantinople, suggesting the preparation of plates for a reference 8vo Bible in the Armenian language; from the Rev. Dr. Goodell and others, Constantinople, in regard to the demand for the Bible among the Mohammedans; hundreds of Turks in various parts of the country are now searching the Scriptures; from Mr. Williams, Canton, in regard to the work of Bible-distribution in China.

Fatal Ferry-boat Accident.—Michael McGuire, a boy ten years of age, residing at No. 52 Cherry-street, was instantly killed Thursday afternoon at the Wall-street Ferry landing. He attempted to jump off one of the boats just before landing, and missing the bridge, was crushed between the end of the bridge and the boat. An inquest will be held to-day on the body.

Explosion in a Drug Store.—An explosion occurred, at 9 A. M., yesterday, in the laboratory of the drug store of Mr. Albert Durby, corner of Bowery and Canal-street. It was reported that several persons were injured, but the clerk and another person only sustained slight injuries. The damage to the stock and fixtures was trifling.

Accident in an Iron Foundry.—Wm. H. Jones, a workman in the iron foundry of Mr. Badger in Nineteenth-street, was caught Thursday morning in the belting of the machinery, and had one of his arms fractured. His face was also considerably lacerated, and he sustained serious internal injury. He was taken to his residence in Twelfth-street.

Police Intelligence.

Recovery of Stolen Property and Arrest.—Officer Sloa, of the Detective Police, yesterday morning arrested a servant girl named Mary Mulgro, residing at a public house at King's Bridge, for larceny; the stolen property consisting of a reticule containing about $40 in gold and other valuables, belonging to Mrs. Jacobs, of No. 407 Broadway, who, with her husband, was rusticating about a week since at King's Bridge, where, during their temporary absence from the hotel, the reticule was stolen. Suspicion rested upon the servant girl. Officer Sloa proceeded to the place, and in searching Mary's trunk, found the missing reticule, with its contents precisely as when last seen by the owner. Mary was committed to the Tombs on a charge of grand larceny.

Desperate Encounter with a Mad Dog.—About 7 P. M., on Thursday, a mad dog made his appearance in Ninth-street, near Broadway, snapping at everybody who came near, and biting one man. Officer Dolly, of the Seventeenth Ward, attempted to dispatch the dangerous animal with his club, but the dog jumped at his throat and came near making way with him. The officer drew his revolver and put a bullet into the dog's head, killing him instantly. The dog was a large Newfoundland.

Boy Missing.—Wm Henry Lacy, 12 years of age, left his home, No. 333 Sixth-avenue, on Thursday morning, and has not since been heard of. He was dressed in a brown jacket, brown plaid Summer pants, glazed cap, white stockings and thick shoes. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his distressed mother, at No. 195 Sixth-avenue. It was reported by two boys that he had been drowned at the foot of Sixty-first-street, North River, but such is not known to be the fact.

Pickpocket.—A young man named John Lewis was arrested, yesterday, charged with snatching a portmonnaie, containing $50, from the hand of Mrs. Phebe T. McGee, of No. 88 Clinton-place, when nearly in front of the residence of that lady. The thief ran off, but was overtaken and the money found on his person. He pretended that he mistook Mrs. McGee for a sister of his, who, he said, owed him $15, and he was bound to get it. Justice Kelly locked him up.

Mayor's Office—Friday.

An Auctioneer's Trick.—John W. Porter was arrested and brought before the Mayor on the complaint of Catharine Dunn, who bought from him forty yards of carpeting and other goods under the following circumstances: It appears that Porter is a licensed auctioneer, and that he took a house—No. 218 West Fourteenth-street—and then advertised the furniture for sale. The complainant lives at No. 119 East Thirty-first-street. From the terms of the advertisement she supposed it was a respectable sale in a private residence. The carpet was described as "best Brussels," and it was knocked down to her at seven and sixpence per yard. After she had paid $40, the auctioneer brought down a piece of carpet of the same pattern and threw it on the floor, pretending that she had purchased this piece as well as that on the floor. On examining it, deponent found that she had been swindled. The Mayor caused Mr. Porter to be apprehended; he refunded the money, and was discharged. His Honor said that a warrant was prepared for his re-arrest, and that he would consider the expediency of revoking his license.

Bogus Tickets.—Joseph Weis, of St. Louis, purchased a passage-ticket for Havre, for which he paid the sum of $25, at No. 146 Liberty-street, an office kept by H. D. Smithers. It was sold as a steamer ticket, but proved to be a packet ticket. He went back to the office for an explanation, when it was snatched from him by some person to him unknown. On complaint to the Mayor, Officer Brandt was sent to the place, and succeeded in recovering the whole amount.

Pickpockets.—John Scott, an Englishman, aged 24, was arrested yesterday by Officers Hall and Albertson in the act of picking a woman's pocket, attempting to steal her pocket-book, containing $7. He was committed to the Tombs in default of $500 bail.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article appeared in your paper of last Thursday which is calculated to injure me in New-York, especially among my friends. In the article headed "The Center-street Murder," you represent me to be a desperate character, also a leader of a Dead Rabbit gang, and that I associate with Five Point thieves—all of which is entirely incorrect. I am no leader of a Dead-Rabbit gang, and I do not wish to be one. As for my being a desperate character, I can get plenty of respectable men to prove to the reverse. I have never associated with Five-Point thieves in my life. I have always worked hard for my living.

JOHN QUINLAN, No. 128 Worth-street.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—White swellings, felons, stiff joints, chilblains, burns, contusions, have no terrors for those who possess Holloway's Ointment, and know its properties. In all internal diseases rely on the Pills.

[Advertisement.]

Eats His Own Head Off!—No, indeed! Wyman, the Wizard, does not quite do this, but he makes a man invisible, puts a liquor saloon in a small bottle, and does a crowd of equally laughable and astonishing tricks of magic this afternoon and evening, at Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—To-night, Mr. R. Johnson takes his benefit at this favorite theatre and presents the greatest programme of attraction of the season, no less than four full dramas, in which himself, Mr. J. Proctor, and the company appear.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

Brooklyn Items.

Attempt to Kill.—Mr. James Day, butcher, corner of Atlantic and Hampden streets, complained to the Deputy Superintendent of Police yesterday afternoon that a neighbor, named James Myers, had attempted to kill him. The parties have had some misunderstanding, and yesterday Myers rushed at Day with a loaded musket and attempted to fire it, when he was seized and the dangerous weapon with difficulty wrested from him. An officer was dispatched to secure the desperate man.

The new portrait of ex-Mayor Hall was placed in position in the Governor's Room, City Hall, yesterday.

Supreme Court.—Owing to the absence of Judge Lott, who is attending the Convention of Judges in Albany, no Special Term will be held until the 9th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

Accidents.—John Stryker, butcher, Myrtle-avenue, near Bridge-street, was severely injured by an ox which, very justifiably, kicked him while he was killing it a few days ago....A laborer named Michael McNamarra had his right shoulder dislocated yesterday by falling into the hold of the schooner *Carrier Dove*, lying at the foot of Congress-street. The injured man was taken to the Long Island Hospital....A boy named Kelly fell from a tree on Warren-street yesterday, and was seriously injured. He was attended by Dr. McGrath.

Fatal Accidents.—A boy named Quin, about 9 years old, whose parents reside in Cherry-street, New-York, attempted to jump ashore at the Wall-street ferry, Thursday night, before the boat was secured to the bridge, and was crushed to death between the two.

The boy who was crushed by a wagon wheel in Henry-street early Wednesday morning, died yesterday.

Highway Robbery.—Three Germans, named John G. Bauman, Frederick Steimlie, and Charles Sieph, were arrested yesterday, on a complaint of highway robbery preferred by Anthony Garhauser. The complainant swears that the accused knocked him down, on Fulton-avenue, on the night of the 19th of July, and robbed him of a box of cigars.

Jail Physician.—Dr. Charles A. Van Zant has been reëlected physician to the Kings County Jail.

Jersey City Items.

A Cowhiding Affair.—Yesterday forenoon some little excitement arose in Washington-street, in consequence of a severe cowhiding received by a man named Hall, at the hands of Mr. A. R. Phyfe, for an alleged slander upon a respectable lady residing in that vicinity. It is said that Hall had made some indelicate allusions in reference to the lady, and being confronted by her, retracted everything he had said about her, and made ample apology. Shortly after, it is stated that he repeated the slanderous remarks; and the result was, that Mr. Phyfe administered to him a severe castigation with a cowhide.

Fire.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the frame dwelling-house No. 177 Newark-avenue, belonging to Cornelius Van Vorst. It caught in the upper story, and burned away the roof and sides before it was extinguished by the firemen. The upper part was occupied by a Swiss man named John Mobry, who lost his furniture, clothing, and a number of corn-planters which he has manufactured. His loss amounts to about $500, upon which there was no insurance. The origin of the fire is not known.

Dedication of a Fire Company's House.—The new house of Passaic Hose Company No. 4 was thrown open to their friends for inspection Thursday night. The visitors were hospitably entertained.

Frauds in the St. Louis Election.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 4.

A very little cool reflection has evoked an inquiry in our city that bids fair to call into very critical review the appliances used by the Nationals for enhancing so mysteriously their vote in St. Louis. Frauds of the most glaring kind, double and treble voting to a frightful extent, the use of dead's men papers, and inserted tickets, and barricaded polls, all show themselves from the background of the National Democratic triumph.

Especially in the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Wards are their appliances conspicuous in the palpably dishonest vote cast. In April those Wards were canvassed with zeal and industry by Ward officers, that brought out the fullest vote ever had there before. It was an exciting contest, and an unembarrassed suffrage. None were driven off—none prevented from voting—none hindered in their franchise. On Monday, however, every laxity was given to the influx of national votes, and every annoyance to the casting of opposition votes. A large number of the friends of Mr. Blair were excluded from the polls by a ring of Irish bullies, who made a circle there for that purpose. Now contrast the votes given in April and in August:

	April, 1858.	August, 1858.
Seventh	1,230	1,697
Eighth	1,823	2,426
Ninth	1,276	1,612
Tenth	1,583	1,986
Total	5,912	7,721

Thus it is seen that in these four Wards alone, where heretofore the nationals have had no strength, and where they now exhibit a large array of ballots—the vote has been forced up very nearly two thousand votes. Will any man who knows the political sentiment of those Wards, and who knows also their population, reducing rather than increasing in the Summer months, hesitate in the conviction that it is a gigantic fraud, and that Mr. Barret is indebted for his election (if elected) to atrocities upon the ballot-box, that exceed those of the notorious Calhoun. It is proper, too, that this matter should be closely looked into. Such evils, if suffered to grow, become in large cities the cause of frightful social convulsions. In California, the like processes have led to the reign of vigilance committees, and in New Orleans and elsewhere to serious riots and bloodshed. Shall St. Louis take the first step in this direction, or quietly submit to see her suffrage violated with impunity and utter no protest—make no sign of opposition? Are we to have a *Placquimine* set up in the Ninth Ward? Are judges of election to be foisted upon the community by a corrupt court, affording no protection to the ballot-box, and is it to pass unreproved? We pause for an answer to these questions, and in the meanwhile call attention to the facts noticed above, *as well as to the strange delays that still attend the return of the poll-books.*"

The Late Election in Missouri.

From the St. Louis Republican, (Democratic,) Aug. 4.

The gentlemen who undertook to conduct the election on the part of the Black Republicans, and even some of those who took an interest in the success of Mr. Breckinridge, have not yet recovered from their mortification at the signal defeat sustained by them. The former party, particularly, supposed they had a sure thing of it, and that all Mr. Blair had to do was to ask, demand and receive the votes of a majority of the people. They have not yet been able to see how a series of blunders, commencing with the nominations of the Convention; carried on by the *Anzeiger*, in refusing to support certain candidates, and in insisting upon their withdrawal; the intolerant abuse of the Irish portion of the community by that paper, and the declaration that they could do without them, most effectually alienated a large part of those who had formerly acted with them, and, in round terms, *whipped them.* Added to this, Mr. Blair was himself indiscreet in his manner of conducting the canvass, and he lost many votes by it from this cause. The senseless cry about "frauds" in the election, hardly deserves serious notice. The truth is, from accidental causes, a full vote has not been called out before for several years, but on this occasion there was such a stirring-up of the people as impelled every man to vote, and particularly those who had, for some years, refrained from voting, from a conviction that the rights of property were about to be invaded, and they did not know to what new war this might lead in the future. There are abundant reasons why the vote should be so large, and the defeated parties may as well ascribe it to the very common one, *of not having votes enough.* That is quite sufficient.

But circumstances gave the Democrats the advantage over their opponents, in the voluntary accession to their ranks of hundreds and thousands of voters who had, as late as the April election, acted with the Black Republican Party, so far as voting the ticket was concerned. They refused to follow such leaders any further, particularly after their developments on the Emancipation question, and its consequences, were understood by them; and the meetings of hundreds of mechanics and laboring men at the Biddle Market, the Reservoir Garden, and in other parts of the city, soon told the tale of a complete revolution in public sentiment. There, too, they had men of whom they had a personal knowledge, and although they may not have been practiced declaimers, their plain words soon riveted the attention of the voters, and decided them as to what they should do. John Dillon, Captain Riley, J. S. McSorley, James Regan, Pauley, and a dozen of others, infused such a spirit into the canvass as to carry thousands of men over to the Democratic Party, and this is the secret of the success of that party. There was no "fraud" about it. The mechanics—the men in the machine shops, the foundry men, the laborers, wherever they may be found, carried the election. There was good, wholesome, indefatigable work performed by the candidates on the Democratic ticket, but it was the great aid given to them by the classes we have named, added to a determination, everywhere expressed, to put down Black Republicanism in this District, that wrought this revolution.

The triumph is the most signal that has ever been recorded. It is believed that every regular Democratic nominee has been elected, though this cannot be ascertained until all the votes are counted. The Americans made a gallant fight, running well up to the Black Republicans, and managing the canvass with great energy and manliness. As none of them, we presume, could have hoped for success, they may well be content with the position they occupy. The Black Republicans are the worst-looking, most-cast-down set of men we ever saw, and we do not wonder that they feel bad about it.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 6.

$1,000	Ten. St 6s '90	92¼	50	Hudson River R. R.	28½
8,000	do	92½	50	do b60	28½
1,000	Cal. State 7s	86½	150	do s60	28
2,000	Virginia 6s	92⅝	20	Harlem Railroad	11¼
2,000	N. C. State 6s	97	100	Reading Railroad	48⅜
4,000	Mo State 6s	85⅜	50	do	48⅛
4,000	Brook. City 6s	97	50	do	48⅛
4,000	N. Y. C. RR 7s.	101⅛	75	Mich. Cen. R. R b15	60
2,000	N. Y. C. B. 1876	95½	200	do b10	60
1,000	E. R. R. C. B. '71	30	50	do	59⅞
1,000	H. R. R. R. 3d m.	67	50	do b60	60
3,000	M. C. R. R. 8 ₱ c. 1st m. s. f. c. bnds.	96⅜	100	do	59⅞
1,000	do	96½	100	M. S. & N. I. R. R. b60	23¼
5,000	La C & M. L G bs.	21	228	do	23
26,000	do	20	350	do b60	23
6,000	do	20¼	50	do b30	23
12,000	C., St P & F. D. bs.	21½	50	do s30	22¾
10,000	Mich. So. 2d m. bs.	55	227	M S & N. I. prf. Stk.	44½
2,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 p. c. b.	87	50	Panama R. R.	113
67	Bank of Commerce.	100	10	do	113¼
8	Park Bank	101⅜	650	do	114⅜
10	Del. & Hu. Can'l Co	99¾	50	do s60	113¼
10	Penn. Coal Co.	79	5	C. C. & C. R. R.	91
50	do r60	79	200	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	85½
100	P. M. Steamship Co.	88	200	do s10	85¾
30	do	88¾	50	do	85¾
190	do	88½	300	Clev. & Tol. R.	35½
25	do b15	88⅝	100	do	35¾
50	do	89	400	do	35⅝
50	N. Y. Cent. ex. d. b30	80⅞	200	do	35⅝
150	do opg	80⅞	100	do s30	35
200	do p&c	80⅞	100	do s60	34⅞
100	do s10	80⅞	100	do s60	35
25	Erie Railroad	17½	1025	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	75½
300	do	17½	50	do b5	75½
200	do b30	17¾	50	do s10	75⅜
25	La C. & Mil. R. R.	4½	100	do b30	75½
67	do	4	110	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	16

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	La. State 6s	93	700	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	35
5,000	Mo. State 6s	85⅛	100	Chi. & R. I. R. R. b60	75½
10,000	L. C. & M. L. G. B.	20¼	200	do	75⅛
20	Bank of Com.	100¼	300	Reading R. R.	47½
20	Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	99¾	300	do s60	47
111	do	99½	200	do	47¼
60	Canton Co	20	200	M. S. & N. Ia R. R. b60	23¼
125	Pac. M. St. Co	88¾	100	Panama R. R.	114⅛
93	do	88¾	75	do b60	114½
450	N. Y. Cen. R. R. opg.	80¾	50	do s60	113½
800	do	80	50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	85½
400	Erie R. R.	17¾	500	do	85

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000	N. Y. & Har. R. 7s	83	30	St Mark's F. Ins Co.	120
7,000	Memp. City 6s	58	10	do	[illegible]
50	Am. Ex. Bank	106½	12	Gt. West. M Ins Co.	115½
10	Irving Bank	101	13	do	116½
5	Bank of Com.	100½	5	Orient Ins. Co.	80

Friday, Aug. 6—P. M.

As to-morrow (Saturday) is the last day for making proposals from New-York for the new Government Loan, in season to reach Washington before noon on Monday, we again republish, for the information of bidders, the original terms of the Secretary of the Treasury:

Treasury Department, June 26, 1858.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock, noon, the 9th of August next, for ten millions of stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of 14th June instant. Said stock will be reimbursed in fifteen years from the 1st of January next, and bear interest at 5 ₱ centum ₱ annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of January and July of each year.

No bid will be received below par, and none for any fraction of $1,000. No bid will be considered unless one ₱ centum of the amount is deposited, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, with a depositary of the United States, whose certificate of the same must accompany the bid. In all cases the bids must be unconditional, and without reference to bids of others, and must state the premium offered therein.

The sealed proposals should be indorsed on the outside of the envelope, "Proposals for Loan of 1858," and be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C. The sums which may be accepted from any bidder will be required to be paid to the depositary of the United States nearest to his residence, or indicated as most convenient by him. Should bids be accepted from parties not residing in the United States, they will be required to deposit the principal and premium with the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia or New-Orleans.

Certificates of stock for sums of $1,000 each, payable to the successful bidders or bearer, with coupons of semi-annual interest from the 1st of January next, also payable to bearer, attached thereto, will be issued for the amount of the accepted bids upon the certificates of deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States with the depositaries of the United States. The stock will in all cases bear interest from the date of such deposit. The interest from that date to the 1st of January will be paid to the successful bidder or his attorney by the depositary where the deposit was made.

Successful bidders will be required to deposit the principal and premium of their accepted bids on or before the 1st day of September next. The preliminary deposit of 1 ₱ cent. will be immediately directed to be returned to the unsuccessful bidders.

HOWELL COBB.

The preliminary deposit, or earnest money, to be left with the Sub-Treasurer, is 1 ₱ cent. on the amount bid for. These deposits commenced to be made yesterday, and will be continued up to the close of banking hours on Saturday P. M. Nearly all the foreign, and most of the heavy domestic bids are expected to go from this City. We hear of no fresh speculation to-day in regard to the probable average of the successful premiums. The large bidders, of course, talk low, in order to keep other parties from bidding high. At whatever reasonable rate any considerable part of the Loan may fall into speculative hands, the probability is it will pay a profit on being resold, in smaller sums. There are a vast number of careful men of means, not in active business, who want the Loan, but prefer to have others fix its value before buying. The Money market favors, at present, and will most likely continue to favor, the large takers on speculation. The preparations for paying for the Loan have made no perceptible impression on the market—certainly not on the price of money, which, on short paper, and stock collateral at call, is as cheap to-day as any time during the season. Some of the lenders are asking more interest on bills running beyond 3@4 months.

Some disappointment is felt on the Street, to-day, at the absence of further news from the Atlantic Cable. As bad luck will have it, the telegraph across Newfoundland was not in working order through the forenoon. The authenticity of yesterday's information is not questioned, but as this left the extremes of the cable communicating only by signal, and neither end had been landed the anxiety to hear the final result is redoubled.

At the Stock Exchange the *Bear* account is in the ascendant to-day, as it had been for several days previous to the news of yesterday, which brought a temporary reaction in favor of the *Bulls* on New-York Central and other Stocks usually sympathizing with it. Prices this afternoon closed lower on all the Western Stocks by ½@1 ₱ cent. than yesterday; 2@2¼ ₱ cent. on Reading, ½@⅝ on Erie, and ⅞ on New-York Central, which is now selling, ex-dividend, and closed, 79⅝@79¾ ₱ cent. The movement against the market to-day was strengthened by another change of position in the leading operators in Reading shares, who are supposed to have sold out, here and through the Philadelphia brokers, the bulk of their late purchases. Another party is driving at Chicago and Rock Island, and perhaps other Western Stocks, probably with the usual aim of such movements of late—to get the price at a favorable figure to turn upon for an upward speculation. The fight making by the steamboat party to destroy the stock and unsecured bonds of the Erie Company by playing off a reckless competition of their own making against other lines which have a substantial credit to care for, becomes the more desperate as this credit is vindicated at Albany, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and is rallied around, for the common security of the great railway interest, by most of the Western Companies. The mischief that these gentlemen have thus far effected has fallen upon the Erie interest alone. It has not yet covered their shorts in New-York Central any more than it has impaired the steady dividends of that Company, or reduced the estimated profits of the year as fairly estimated after the crisis of last Fall, and the universally slim traffic of the Spring and Summer months. We learn more officially that the Board at Albany yesterday found more than a million of net earnings from which to make their usual half-yearly dividend of 4 ₱ cent. That such would be the case was stated in this column two months ago, after the falling off in gross traffic since the last dividend in February, and the probable falling off in June and July, as compared with last season, were known or fully and carefully estimated at Albany. Thus, through a year of financial crisis and light receipts, and of accidents on the road, have the Company paid to their stockholders $1,920,000 in cash dividends, fairly and squarely earned, without infringing their previous large surplus of $1,826,000. And that such an example of management—skillful, economical and successful—should be approved, encouraged and upheld by every practical means by the best of the connecting lines West, on both sides the Lake, and by the great roads of Pennsylvania and Baltimore, ought certainly to be no matter of surprise to the impulsive President of the Erie Road, or of disappointment to his Wall-street colleague.

The State list was steady through both sessions of the Board. Panama shares were 1½ ₱ cent. up, and Pacific Mail in demand at a further improvement of ½ ₱ cent. The Mail Company will, it is now stated, double their steamer service by a weekly line to California.

An officer at Chicago, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company, has taken exception to what we have heretofore said of the relations of his road to the Galesburg section of the Peoria Road, now operated in part by his Company. As the early restoration of this section to its owners, now that the lease has expired, will cause a serious break in his line of business between Chicago and the Mississippi River, at Burlington, we can readily pardon the sensitiveness of this gentleman on the subject, and, in reply, beg to refer him, his Directors and Stockholders, and all others interested in either road, to an official communication and extract from a recent bill in equity, which will be found in another part of this paper. From those it would appear that legal steps have been taken by the Peoria Company for an exact settlement of accounts, and the immediate and full restoration of the Galesburg section to its owners.

Messrs. Thompson Brothers advertise on another page, as a private sale, a portion of the late New-York and Ohio State Loans.

The Chicago and Rock Island Company are interested in, though not sole owners of, the bridge across the Mississippi River, at the Western terminus of their road. This bridge was thought at one time to be an illegal obstruction to the steamboat navigation of the river. The question was tested before Judge McLean, of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the legal and constitutional rights of the Bridge Company sustained. With this explanation, the following *sensation* paragraph from an afternoon paper will be properly appreciated, as it was intended to be a *dodge* of the Stock Exchange:

"Parties who are selling Chicago and Rock Island state that the damages to its bridge already exceed a million dollars, and a large amount is not yet passed. These are all in hands of lawyers, and suits will be commenced. Sixty steamboats have been lost or damaged in amounts from $500 to $160,000—damages to lumber over $260,000. A lawyer has been here some time, examining officers and books of the Company, and it is understood that he has obtained all the papers and information needed. A. C. Flagg, it is also understood, has been on the stand for two days. The Bridge is stated to be out of repair and in a dangerous condition, and that an injunction has been obtained preventing repairs."

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1, 1858:

Total for the week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the port	$2,028,685	$2,891,495	$3,580,816
Thrown on market	2,081,833	3,096,122	3,732,879
Since Jan 1.			
Entered at the port	66,296,946	66,716,293	33,750,174
Thrown on market	59,821,116	63,383,342	39,663,380

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN Pkgs.	Value.
Manf. of Wool.	4,563	$1,409,434	247	$58,377	431	$144,072
Manf. of Cotton	2,721	508,417	150	27,660	228	39,301
Manf. of Silk.	1,446	1,163,636	34	19,912	75	56,299
Manf. of Flax.	606	209,820	40	13,084	131	29,300
Miscellaneous.	469	176,540	7	2,956	181	5,070
Total	9,555	$3,458,837	478	$121,979	1,046	$274,642
		121,979				3,458,837
Total entered		$3,580,816	Total Marketed.			$3,732,879

Messrs. Thompson Bros. quote domestic Exchange, at various points, on New-York, thus:

Boston	Par.	St. Louis	⅜ ₱ ct. pr.
Baltimore	Par.	Louisville	⅜ ₱ ct. pr.
Philadelphia	Par.	Richmond	⅜ ₱ ct. pr.
Galveston	Par.	Wilmington	¾ ₱ ct. pr.
Mobile	Par.	Nashville	½ ₱ ct. pr.
New-Orleans	Par.	Detroit	⅜ ₱ ct. pr.
Cincinnati	½ ₱ ct. pr.	Milwaukee	1½ ₱ ct. pr.
Chicago	1½ ₱ ct. pr.	Dubuque	1 ₱ ct. pr.
Charleston	½ ₱ ct. pr.	Montreal	⅜ ₱ ct. pr.
Savannah	¼ ₱ ct. pr.		

The following is Friday's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Receipts	$219,333
Payments	95,455
Balance	5,605,315

The Receipts include $199,000 from Customs.

The half-yearly dividend of the United States Trust Company is 3½ per cent.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

BANKS.	LOANS. July 31.	LOANS. July 24.	SPECIE. July 31.	SPECIE. July 24.
Citizens' Bank	2,857,042	2,854,082	2,747,093	2,681,763
Canal Bank	738,136	747,708	945,643	946,027
Louisiana	1,415,874	1,411,379	2,235,260	2,12[illegible],810
Louisiana State.	2,765,087	2,856,435	2,809,874	2,951,639
Mech. & Trad.	544,155	472,907	560,671	601,410
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,127,484	1,126,523	406,212	333,615
Southern Bank	173,178	181,241	120,807	145,139
Union Bank	638,469	609,063	374,306	416,950
Bk. of J. Robb	240,277	251,392	168,564	176,746
Crescent City	954,130	901,564	233,569	169,913
Bank of America	533,796	524,793	405,289	402,876
Total	12,011,616	11,947,087	10,992,148	10,946,249
	Increase	$64,529	Increase	$45,899

CASH LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. July 31.	CIRCULATION. July 24.	DEPOSITS. July 31.	DEPOSITS. July 24.
Citizens' Bank	2,194,835	2,256,555	3,747,623	3,779,159
Canal Bank	683,385	665,265	862,955	630,141
Louisiana	844,154	819,849	3,044,981	2,896,804
Louisiana State	1,487,650	1,503,065	4,158,029	4,128,351
Mech. & Traders'	175,825	182,805	892,059	907,935
Bk. of N. Orleans	408,420	408,290	665,653	683,223
Southern Bank	179,185	181,385	225,160	234,485
Union Bank	593,464	620,165	612,781	719,091
Bank of J. Robb.	324,075	329,790	184,575	179,099
Crescent City	148,460	144,845	319,898	259,775
Bank of America	196,490	193,943	544,266	514,508
Total	7,231,739	7,338,944	15,262,173	15,256,171
	Decrease	$107,205	Increase	$6,002

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. July 31.	EXCHANGE. July 24.	DUE DIST. BANKS. July 31.	DUE DIST. BANKS. July 24.
Citizens' Bank	865,549	1,042,730	433,940	467,858
Canal Bank	1,433,252	1,476,813	95,151	165,164
Louisiana	1,059,920	1,146,419	465,138	419,553
Louisiana State.	426,175	348,234	181,192	214,611
Mech. & Traders.	297,419	285,062	26,987	36,969
Bk. New-Orleans	408,092	404,117	83,754	75,066
Southern Bank	931,175	922,090	—	—
Union Bank	426,308	483,754	61,997	70,353
Bank of J. Robb.	162,213	139,411	24,253	19,523
Crescent City.	69,925	60,824	10,636	5,422
Bank of America	13,791	17,167	—	—
Total	6,053,729	6,326,521	1,402,012	1,414,519
	Decrease	$272,792	Decrease	$12,477

Rhode Island Banks, Aug. 2, 1858.

BANKS IN PROVIDENCE.

	Loans.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Specie.
Jan. 11	$17,701,725	$2,025,956	$1,552,822	$565,553
March 15	16,925,349	1,902,082	1,316,787	520,818
April 5	17,037,949	1,946,998	1,409,695	591,861
April 19	17,169,823	1,965,316	1,483,236	564,033
May 3	17,203,225	2,068,325	1,393,553	566,869
May 17	17,064,877	2,062,597	1,451,356	567,024
June 7	17,060,695	2,088,873	1,555,717	577,863
June 21	17,345,487	1,988,496	1,604,850	573,137
July 5	17,653,908	2,042,956	1,810,047	523,691
July 19	17,867,069	2,080,083	1,803,706	436,267
Aug. 2	17,780,220	2,022,292	1,921,812	444,165

BANKS OUT OF PROVIDENCE.

	Loans.	Deposits.	Circulation	Specie.
Jan. 11	$7,144,229	$732,228	$1,347,606	$174,778
March 15	6,938,567	778,843	1,141,116	160,111
April 5	7,036,933	788,183	1,281,347	162,918
April 19	7,104,607	794,498	1,329,594	163,416
May 3	7,133,595	835,145	1,237,974	163,784
May 17	7,215,707	845,488	1,270,836	165,340
June 7	7,047,720	815,904	1,244,845	158,464
June 21	7,125,341	836,198	1,246,925	172,675
July 5	7,059,364	838,812	1,332,473	172,077
July 19	7,159,267	941,646	1,372,725	175,772
August 2	7,147,331	941,120	1,389,791	174,682

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a communication dated Chicago, July 28, to the Editors of the *Evening Post*, the Treasurer of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company appears to have taken exceptions to your comments upon and indorsement of Mr. Secor's letter of the 24th ult., published in your paper. In explanation you can simply state that "The gross misstatements of the relations of the two roads," which you referred to, consisted in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, charging the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company with moneys *which they knew at the time they had no right to charge*, and which misrepresentation the legal adjustment of the accounts will undoubtedly show. If not, it is certainly inexplicable that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company should be willing to pay $1,200,000 for the west end of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad; whereas, according to *their* accounts, the section of the road in question has run short about $150,000 of operating expenses and repairs of road for the past three years.

You may understand and announce, that the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company has applied for an injunction against the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, to restrain them from any further use of that portion of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad lying between Galesburg and Burlington, and also to restrain them from disposing of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the latter Company held as collateral security for the pretended indebtedness of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, and you will publish the following extract from the bill filed against them in the Circuit Court of Peoria County, in the State of Illinois, Honorable E. N. Powell presiding, as further evidence of the wrongs and injustice which they are attempting, and the outrageous misrepresentations in which they have indulged.

"Your orator further shows unto your Honor, that it became, and was the duty of the said Chicago and Aurora and Military Central Track Railroad Companies to fix the rates for freight and passengers over that portion of your orator's road between Galesburg and East Burlington, at not less per mile, according to the miles carried, than should be charged on the combined roads of the said Chicago and Aurora and Military Central Track Railroad Companies, or the road of your orator, and that said Chicago and Aurora and Military Central Track Railroad Companies, and afterwards the said consolidated Company under the name of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, did, in violation of their duty in this behalf, fix the rates of transportation over that portion of your orator's road, between Galesburg and East Burlington, at much smaller rates than they were in duty bound to do, by the said contract, as by a reference to one of said freight tariffs herewith filed, marked Exhibit No. 24, will more fully appear. Your orator further shows unto your Honor, that the rates of freight under said tariff marked Exhibit No. 24, upon merchandise coming under the first-class between Chicago and Galesburg, was at the rate of two mills sixty one-hundredths ₱ mile ₱ 100 lbs., whereas, the rate fixed for your orator's road for the same class of merchandise was only 5-10ths of a mill ₱ mile ₱ 100 lbs., and that the same or nearly the same disproportion was made in all other classes of through freight, and to a smaller extent on local freights, as by the said exhibits will more fully appear; by which violation of said contract your orator has not received credit for as much as it is justly entitled to be credited with into a large sum of money, the precise amount your orator is unable to state, for reasons hereinafter stated, but which your orator charges and believes will amount to not less than $150,000—your orator further shows unto your Honor—by reason of said freight tariff being so arranged as to charge so much higher local freights than through freights, the freight and business which would otherwise have gone West over that portion of your orator's road to the Mississippi River, was induced to go East to Chicago, thereby earning to your orator only its pro-rata share of the through freight, instead of its pro rata share at local rates of freight.

"Your orator further shows unto your honor, that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company now pretends and gives out in speeches, that your orator is indebted to it in a large sum of money, to wit: the sum of $450,000, but your orator is informed and believes, and so charges the fact to be, that upon a fair and just settlement between your orator and the said Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, it will appear that your orator was not, on the 17th day of March, 1858, and is not now, indebted to the said Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company in any sum whatever; and that said pretended indebtedness of your orator to said Company is made up chiefly of charges against your orator for repairs of road track, equipment, station service, officers' salaries, agents' salaries, fuel, and other charges, which ought not to be charged to your orator, and which your orator is not bound to pay. And your orator further charges, that it is entitled to a surrender from said Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company of that portion of your orator's road, so leased to said Company as aforesaid, and to a surrender of said second mortgage bonds, so pledged to said Company as aforesaid.

"Your orator further shows unto your Honor, that on the 26th day of June, 1858, your orator, by its duly authorized agent for that purpose, applied to the said Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, and requested an examination and inspection of its accounts between your orator and said Company, and of the vouchers, showing the expenditures on that portion of your orator's road so leased to said Company, but the said Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company absolutely refused to permit such examination and inspection of its accounts, and of its vouchers, for expenditures on that portion of your orator's road so leased to said Company as aforesaid.

"Your orator further shows unto your Honor, that said Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company has only paid the sum of about $56,500 on account of the rent of that portion of your orator's road so leased to said Company as aforesaid; and that said Company did not on the 1st day of May, 1858, or at any other time, deposit with the American Exchange Bank, nor with any other bank or bankers, agreed upon by said Company and your orator, the one-half of the rents and profits, or any other sum of money accruing for the benefit of, and becoming payable to, your orator on the said 1st day of May, 1858, under the said Company's agreement so made with your orator as aforesaid, to be applied to the payment of the interest coupons on the first and second mortgage bonds of your orator, falling due on the day and year last aforesaid, as in and by said agreement it was bound to do.

"Your orator further shows unto your Honor, that said Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company has also publicly announced that it had made arrangements for the purchase of that portion of your orator's road between Galesburg and Burlington, which would be completed whenever a title could be made thereto.

"And your orator further shows, that said Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company also pretends that your orator is largely indebted to said Company, and that in consequence of the embarrassments of your orator, its road may fall into the hands of its bondholders, and urges these reasons as an excuse for its fraudulent attempts to purchase the road of your orator, when the said Company well knew your orator is not indebted to it; and that the chief embarrassments of your orator have been caused by the said fraudulent conduct of said Company.

"Your orator further shows unto your Honor, that said Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company threatens to sell the said second mortgage Bonds of your orator, in its hands, as aforesaid, for the purpose of paying the said pretended indebtedness of your orator to said Company. *And your orator charges that the road and property of the said Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company are subject to incumbrances to the amount of upwards of twenty five thousand dollars per mile, which said incumbrances upon said road and property are so near its value, that should said Company sell and dispose of said Bonds of your orator, your orator would have no ample or sufficient remedy to recover the value of said Bonds.*"

A PEORIA DIRECTOR.

Real Estate....Friday, Aug 6.

By order of court in the case of Theodore J. Ackerman vs. Jacob Van Pelt and others, Mr. Ludlow sold the one undivided third part of the following "lots, pieces or parcels of land." Although called "lots," we presume they are all closely packed with dwellings and stores. We confess that we have never seen these "lots;" we knew not a word of the sale until announced to-day by Mr. Wilkins at 12 o'clock. After the sale, we made diligent inquiry, and not only discovered the obscure paper in which the "lots" were advertised, but after a still more diligent search we eventually succeeded in obtaining a copy of the advertisement, which we verily believe has never once been seen by any living man or woman who deals in real estate. Of what particular benefit such advertisements are, except to the never-seen paper that is paid for printing them, or what amount of competition among Custom-house officials and "Poverty-Corner" idlers it creates, we presume Mr. Sheriff Willet can inform all inquiring friends. For our part, we can simply say that a very large amount of property was sold to-day, and that it was all advertised in this same "Poverty Corner" paper, and that there was but one bid made on each of the four parcels sold, amounting altogether to something like a hundred "lots," and that bid in each case was the plaintiff's. There was no competition—how should there be? whence was it to come? Nobody at the Exchange knew a word about it; no maps were exhibited; and we defy any man, we care not who he is, to form from the nastily read and highly technical description of the property given by the auctioneer, an opinion of these "lots" with sufficient intelligence to induce him to risk a bid within 90 ₱ cent. of the value of the property to be sold. The very idea of competition under such circumstances is a solemn absurdity. The "lots" in immediate question embrace, if we understand it, all that ground between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, and extending from within 95.6 feet of Avenue A, east, to the river, including water rights, &c., embracing, we should suppose, some 100 "lots," or, as we before said, probably houses and stores, mortgaged for $31,461 76, and bought by the plaintiff, Theodore J. Ackerman, for $10,000, the first, last, and only bid.

We next have the sale of property by order of Court to which we beg to invite special attention. The clearness with which it is located and described, the accuracy of its lines, and the familiar acquaintance which all of us enjoy with its well known boundaries, must excite the gratitude of all real estate competitors at the auctions of our worthy Sheriff, who does not know where "Dimond Chandler's" lot is? and "Ben Brown's land?" and who has not been in that "four foot alley?" But for fear of complaint from the Attorneys, Messrs. Patterson and Eastman, we shall republish the entire advertisement, as printed in the same Custom House official:

"Supreme Court—Thos. B. Leggett vs. Fredericka C. Gossling and others. In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale on the 6th day of August, 1858, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, by E. H. Ludlow, auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, with the buildings thereon, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point fourteen feet east of the line of Dimond Chandler's lot on Third-street, thence running northerly along the land of Benjamin Brown sixty-three feet to a four foot alley in the rear of the said building, the said line being as the building now stands, thence along said alley forty-four feet four inches, thence southerly along said alley land property of Robert Carnley or Thomas Thomas, sixty three feet five inches to Third-street, and hence westerly along Third-street forty-three feet two inches to the place of beginning.

"And also that certain strip of ground in the rear of said building beginning at a point on the said four-foot alley above mentioned, on the easterly line of said Thomas Thomas' ground, thence northerly along the said line four feet to Daniel Rivers' line; thence along said line easterly twenty-four feet on the westerly line of John Rowe's lot; thence southerly along the said line six feet to the said four-foot alley; thence westerly along the said alley twenty-four feet to the place of beginning—being the same premises conveyed to Fredericka C. Gossling by Thomas Jackson and wife, by deed dated Feb. 25, 1856, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York.—Dated New-York, July 14, 1858. JAMES C. WILLET, Sheriff.

"Patterson & Eastman, Atty's."

As soon as this advertisement was read by Mr. Wilkins, some one asked:

"Where is that lot?"
"Why, next to Dimond Chandler's lot?"
"Well, where is Dimond Chandler's lot?"
"Why, there, by that four foot alley?"
"Well, where is the alley?"
"Don't know; can tell you nothing more at all about it."

There was said to be a mortgage on it of $5,200, and it was bought by the plaintiff for $500.

In reporting these sales, the mode of describing the property, the mode of advertising it, the absence of all competition, and the necessary ignorance of everybody in relation to any sale of the kind at all, we have fully discharged our duty. If the real estate owners in this City and State are satisfied with these modes and methods of doing business, then we have nothing more to say.

Messrs. Raynor & Blackwell report the sale of two full lots on the south side of Twenty-eighth-street, 350 feet east of Sixth-avenue; the one nearest to Broadway belonging to George W. Varian, for $6,000; and the adjoining, belonging to George Leland, for $7,000. These lots have been bought by the Trustees of the First Free-Will Baptist Church, formerly located in Sullivan-street, for the purpose of erecting a substantial Church edifice at a cost of about $15,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

Baltimore, Friday, Aug. 6.

Flour quiet. Wheat active; Red, $1 20@$1 30; White, $1 25@$1 35. Corn—Mixed, 83c.; White, 84c.@87c., and Yellow, 93c.@95c. Whisky firm at 26½c.@27c. Provisions buoyant. Mess Pork, $17 75@$18. Bulk Shoulders, 6⅜c.@[illegible]; Sides, 9¼c. Lard, 11⅞c.@12c.

Philadelphia, Friday, Aug. 6.

Flour firm. Wheat buoyant; sales 3,000 bush. at $1 20@$1 25 for red, and $1 41@$1 43 for white. Corn active; yellow $1. Provisions firm. Pork firm; Hams 10½c.@12½c.; Shoulders 7¾c. Lard 12c.@13c. Whisky firm at 27c.

Oswego, Friday, Aug. 6—6 P. M.

Flour steady. Wheat dull: sales 4,500 bushels Green Bay mixed at 89c. Corn in moderate demand; sales 16,000 bushels Western yellow at [illegible]. Rye scarce; sales 1,800 bushels Canadian at [illegible]. The Green Bay mixed Wheat which sold in this market Wednesday at 88c. is misquoted in the Associated Press papers yesterday morning 82c. Canal Freights firmer. Flour 25c., Wheat 8c.@8¼c., Corn 7[illegible] to New-York. *Lake Imports*—33,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats.

Buffalo, Friday, Aug. 6—6 P. M.

The demand for Flour continues good and is greater than the supply, the receipts are light and mainly for through shipment; the advance on the better grades during the week has been fully [illegible] ₱ bbl.; sales of 1,400 bbls. at $3 87½ for superfine Canadian from Spring Wheat; $4 25@$4 37½ for good to choice extra Illinois and Wisconsin; $4 55@$4 75 for extra Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, and [illegible] $5 for do. Canadian. Wheat is quiet and steady; sales of 15,000 bushels at 78c. for Chicago Spring, and $1 06 for white Michigan. Corn is in good demand, and the market very firm; sales of [illegible] bushels at 64c.@65c. for unsound, and 70c. for good to prime sound. Oats in demand, and scarce and firm; sales 14,000 bushels warm, at 42c.@43c. Whisky scarce and firm at 25c. *Canal Freights*—43c. on Flour, 11c. on Wheat, and 10½c. on Corn to New-York. *Receipts by Lake for the last twenty-four hours*—6,400 bbls. Flour; 3,240 bush. Wheat; [illegible] bush. Corn. *Canal Shipments, same time*—5,900 bbls. Flour; 77,523 bush. Wheat; 51,691 bush. Corn; [illegible] bush. Oats; 7,300 bush. Rye.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia—Friday.

First Board—$1,000 Pennsylvania Coupon 5s. 92¼; [illegible] City Railroad 6s. 97¼; $1,000 Cattawissa Railroad, [illegible]; $4,000 Elmira Railroad 7s. 2 mort., 48½; $1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s '83. 78½; $1,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad 6s, 82½; 2 Morris Canal Preferred, [illegible]; Norristown Railroad, 57; 51 Lehigh Navigation, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, 24¼; 5 Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; 3 North America Bank, 130½; 73 Girard Bank, [illegible]. *Closing Prices*—Philadelphia 6s. 97@97¼; Philadelphia 6s, 97@97½; [illegible] New. 101½@102; Pennsylvania 5s, 89¾@90; [illegible] ing Railroad. 23¾@24; Reading Railroad Bonds, interest off, 76½@77; Reading Railroad, mortgage 6s, '86. 69½; '44, 87; Reading R. R., mortgage 6s, '86, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41¾@42; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s, int off, 98½@99¼; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, int off, 87¾@88; Morris Canal Consolidated, 43½@45; Morris Canal Preferred, dend off, 99@100; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, [illegible] @62¼; Schuylkill Improvement 6s, 64½@65; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 9¾@9½; Schuylkill Navigation Pref., 16½@17; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, [illegible] @11½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, [illegible] mortgage, 70@72; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 2d mort., 48@49; Long Island, 12¾@12¾; Girard Bank, 11¼@11½; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 49@50; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 8¾@9¼; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s. 58½@59; New Creek, ¼@⅜; Cattawissa Railroad, 6¾@7; Lehigh Zinc, 1@1¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE
Northern Light	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 7
Glasgow	New-York	Glasgow	Aug. 7
Jura	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 11
Vigo	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 1[illegible]
Vanderbilt	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 14
Hudson	New-York	Bremen	Aug. 14
Hammonia	New-York	Hamburg	Aug. 1[illegible]
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 18
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 21
Prince Albert	New-York	Galway	Aug. 21
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 25
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 2[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

Hudson	Bremen	New-York	July 17
Prince Albert	Galway	New-York	July 2[illegible]
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 2[illegible]
Great Britain	Liverpool	New-York	July 2[illegible]
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	July 31
Lady Eglinton	Galway	Quebec	Aug. 3
City of Wash'ton	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 4
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 4
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 7
Indian Empire	Galway	New-York	Aug. 10
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 10
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 11
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 14
North Star	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 17
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 1[illegible]
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 18
Great Britain	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 2[illegible]
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 21

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Prince Albert, at Halifax, for New-York—Miss Fan's, Mrs. O'Brian, Mrs. Holmes, child and servant, Mrs. Plunkett, Messrs. Reeves, Monaugh, O'Brien, Hamilton, Porter, Oliver, Rosevelt, Brown, Quinlan, Kearney, Johnson, Gamble, Sherman, Phelan, Reilly, Murphy, McAlister, Block, and 56 third class.

In bark Maine, from Sagua—Yeidoro Arnais.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....5 02 | Sun sets.... 7 10 | Moon rises.... 2 42
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 6 24 | Gov Island 7 13 | Hell Gate..... 8 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug 6.

Cleared.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandeveer, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Glasgow, Goodwin, Glasgow, R. Craig.

Steamships Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, D. Torrance.

Barks Kedron, Farrell, Richmond, I. B. Gager; J. J. Palmer, Turner, Richmond, Oelrichs & Co.; Elizabeth, [illegible] Young, San Francisco, E. Goodwin & Bro.; J. H. Adami, (Brem.,) Hake, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt; Gen. Jones, Talpey, Elizabethport, Nesmith & Sons; Carniola, Hopkins, Wilmington, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Jacoba, (Dutch,) Van Der Plas, Copenhagen, Funche & Meincke; Alpha, (Br.,) Curry, Halifax, D. R. De Wolff; Atlantic, Sims, Nassau, N. P., F. T. Montell & Co.; Icarian, Chadborne, Barbadoes, Bishop & Bros.; Tyrant, McCormick, Havana, Pesant Bros.

Schooners Helene, Jones, Charleston, J. Smith & Co.; S. Gilman, Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Laura Gertrude, Elwood, Charleston, Dollner, Potter & Co.; Liverpool, (Br.,) Higgs, Harbor Island, J. Eneas; American Belle, Hallett, Boston, J. H. Nickerson; Kenneth, Coker, Newburyport, S. W. Lewis & Co.; M. Stedman, Goodell, Fernandina, Dibble & Bunce; E. Brooks, Gardner, Newport, master; A. Hastings, (Br.,) Lawrence, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Veteran, Atkinson, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.

Arrived.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Columbus, (of Richmond,) Robinson, (late Hopper,) New-Orleans 18 ds., for Liverpool—put into this port for orders. July 30, at 10 A. M., Joel Hopper, of Thomaston, the captain, died; 21st, James Mooney, a boy, of Liverpool, died; 4 sick on board.

Bark Mustang, Greenman, Matagorda July 4, via Pensacola July 23, with cotton, &c., to J. H. Brower & Co. Aug. 2, lat. 37 30, lon. 74 32, saw bark W. Butcher, bound S.; also, ship Sir John Franklin, bd S.

Bark Rienzi, (of Boston,) Henderson, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Maine, (of Wells,) Farnham, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co. On the passage from Havana to Sagua, lost three men by fever.

Bark Mary C. Dyer, Fickett, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar to Peck & Church. Sld. in co. with bark P. C. Alexander, Merriman, for New-York.

Bark Tacony, (of Philadelphia,) Hardy, Remedios July 28, with sugar to master. July 28, exchanged signals with bark Carvalho bound S., showing J. H. Brower's signal. Took a pilot 5th, 5 P. M., Sandy Hook bearing N. W. by N. ½ N., 25 miles distant.

Brig Restaurador, (Dan.,) Jensen, Humacoa, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to Galway, Casado & Teller. Aug. 3, lat. 31 07, lon. 72 46, passed a fore-and aft schr., showing a burgee white, with red borders, with name in it.

Brig Rainbow (of Boothbay,) Matthews, Remedios 15 ds., with sugar to Sturges & Co.

Brig J. G. Anderson, King, St. Marks 13 ds., with cotton and naval stores to Smallwood, Earle & Co.

Brig Syren, (Br.,) Cremor, Ardrossan June 24, with coal and iron to P. I. Nevius and Son.

Brig Maria White, (of Providence,) Elwell, Sagua 15 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. July 28, Byron Otis Elwell, son of the captain, aged 4 years, died, of bowel complaint.

Brig Caroline (Fr.,) Molle, Cette, France 52 ds., with wine, &c., to order.

Schr. F. A. Godwin, Fairchild, St. Mary's, Ga., 5 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. B. S. Johnson, Lockwood, Charleston 7 ds., with mahogany to Johnson & Higgins.

Schr. A. R. Wetmore, Bogart, Alexandria 5 ds., with coal to Cumberland Coal Co.

Schr. Monsoon, Stanley, Alexandria 5 ds., with coal to Cumberland Coal Co.

Schr. W. Smith, Fraser, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr. Pearl, Westervelt, Georgetown, S. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Dibble & Bunce.

Schr. C. W. Roche, Johnson, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. L. Hopkins, Sharrott, Virginia 3 ds., with wheat to J. G. Williams.

Schr. Armanda, Elzey, Norfolk 4 ds., with corn to Reed & Nash.

Schr. Rhode Island, Davis, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to B. Blossom & Son.

Schr. Entire, Wainwright, Jacksonville, E. F., 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. W. Hone, Scott, Alexandria 3 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Wm. H. Titcomb, Manning, Elizabeth City, N. J., for Boston.

Schr. West Wind, Burnett, Alexandria 5 ds., with coal to Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.

Schr. Little Rock, Camp, Newbern, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores.

Schr. J. M. Anderson, Bowker, Alexandria 4 ds., coal.
Schr. Walter Lemuel, Johnson, Baltimore 4 ds., coal.
Schr. Orin Cowl, Smith, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., coal.
Schr. A. W. Farrington, Conkling, Virginia 3 ds., wood.
Schr. Mary Parker, Cullen, Virginia 3 ds., melons.
Schr. Boundary, Blunt, Port Ewen, for Boston.
Schr. Charleston, Burgess, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. A. Cooper, Sharrott, Virginia 3 ds., with melons.
Schr. O. P. Binns, Cook, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. W. S. Roberts, ——, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. Martha Collins, Collins, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

BELOW—A brig showing a Galveston signal. Also, 1 brig.

SAILED—Ship Wandering Jew, Stackpole, San Francisco.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

Memoranda.

Disaster.—The schooner Spray, from Philadelphia, bound to Providence, with a cargo of coal, went ashore last evening, (5th,) on Fire Island.

The clipper bark Tacony, of Philadelphia, Capt. [illegible] Hardy, arrived yesterday, from Remedios, in 8 ds. Had light and baffling winds during the passage. Capt. H. reports the health of the port good; no sickness whatever at Remedios.

The bark Ocilla, ashore on the West Bank, lies in about the same position, but is fast settling in the sand.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER PRINCE ALBERT.]

Arrived at Liverpool—July 26, Oregon fm. New-Orleans; Seth Sprague, from Savannah; and Harriet [illegible], from New-Haven.